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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 181— BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1924. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

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For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
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NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1218.

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
1925 3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares,

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,634	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination
1st Aug.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via K'chi & 9 a.m.
6th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
6th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 11 a.m.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru,	A. Ito	5339	21st July	1st Aug
* Awa Maru,	T.Kurita	6028	31st July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru,	S.Kameyama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Naga to Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug,.	11th Sept
†AkiMaru	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept,	29th Sept
Tokushima Maru	N. Komiyama	5697	28th Sept.	12th Oct

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— 'YUSEN'

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

IS

To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

To the Family Man—PEACE of MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

To the Business Man—PROTECTION
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.

To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.

What Is it to you?

Write for particulars to:—

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA.

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	42,429,181	£3,535,765

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
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HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We beg to inform our Customers that Mr. E. Taylor, for many years HEAD Cutter to Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Ltd., has now joined our Staff.

A splendid stock, and the two best English Cutters in Bombay, AT YOUR SERVICE.

HOAR & Co., GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS. **BOMBAY.**

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE 12:—, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality!

WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7A.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, must be accurate in figures. Salary Rs. 35 per mensem. Guzaratis only need apply to Box No. 413, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R20295

WANTED—AGENTS for our beautifully coloured Horn, Bone and Nut Buttons, high class Pearl Buttons and Penholders S. CHANDA BROS. & CO., Bongsi Bazar, Dacca.
A R10858

A RELIABLE CANVASSER required by important business house in Bombay Payment by commission only. Apply Box No. 415, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
A 20401

WANTED—One ASSISTANT MANAGER with experience of advertising work, SUB-EDITORS, REPORTERS, STENOGRAPHERS and CLERKS. Only men with previous experience need apply Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned to MANAGING EDITOR, Post Box 78, Delhi.
A R10903

WANTED—A DRAWING MASTER for the Roorkee Preparatory Class and Industrial Classes Department of the D. A. V. College, Lahore. Pay up to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications, experience, to the SECRETARY, D.A.V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 20276

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

CORNER of Meadows Street and Ash Lane a big FLAT for Solicitor's Office or for a Show Room to be let. Apply —DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R20400

TO BE LET.—Well ventilated double Room with Electric Lights for Hindus Simplex Building at Powvala Street, opp. Rail way Hotel, Charni Rd. Moderate rents. App' MADHAVJI THAKERSEY, Govind Chok Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay.
C R10895

A GODOWN feet 40 by 23 in a new building with electric lights situated at Goa Street, Frere Road, near General Post Office at very favourable terms, enquire or see GORDHANDAS KHETSEY, Holi Chakla.
C R10888

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED—A sound working GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY in Central Provinces or Berar or Khandesh. Apply with full particulars of machinery, to. C/o P.O. Box No. 60 Fort, Bombay.
N 20242

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A big TANNING FACTORY in Cawnpore with all up-to-date machines, drums, pumps, and about 300 tanning pits made on perfect scientific method in good working order, situated on river bank with extensive grounds and quarters for workmen. For full particulars please write to:—Messrs. MOHAMAD ISMAIL BROS., Post Box No. 35 CAWNPORE.
N R10878

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA HAIR OIL.

Serves the THREEFOLD purpose of a Hair Douche, a Hair Oil and a Hair Tonic. Keeps the Brain cool and so highly recommended for mental workers, especially Students and Business men. Scented Delicately. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T F

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

INDO-CEYLON. INTERNATIONAL AGENCY.—Importers, Manufacturers' Representatives and General Agents, 74, Cheker Street, Colombo.
T R10635

HOTELS.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS. English Family Hotel the finest, absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

ORIGINAL PLATT BROTHERS' single and double ROLLER GINS and OPENERS accessories MACHINERY and STORES SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, opposite Hongkong Bank.
K R10882

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—One Military Light Weight CHASER, excellent steeple chaser Hurdle Jumper champion, Height 16/2 or 3 hands. Good galloper, fast walker, preferable male, otherwise female. Apply Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10880

WANTED—AGENCY of Gin sundries, Belšings, Lubricating oils, Coal and other Press and Mill Stores for Berar and C. P. Bank and other best references given. SUGANCHAND & CO., Akola (Berar).
N R10902

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

MINUTES of Proceedings of the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hastings Street, at 12.30 p.m. on Friday, the 25th July, 1924

Present:

MR. C. B. CHARTRES, Chairman.

Mr. H. B. Turle.
Mr. C. R. Brandt.
Mr. Eric Studd.
Mr. T. M. Shewell.
Mr. C. A. Stewart.
Mr. E. A. Sopher.
Mr. S. C. Sen.
Mr. N. K. Mitra.
Mr. L. M. Snelgrove.
Mr. S. C. Singha
Mr. K. R. Dutt.
Mr. C. C. Ugarwal.
Mr. J. M. Roy.
Mr. N. B. Banerjee.
Mr. N. G. Chaki.

The Notice calling the Meeting and also the Auditors' Report having been read, and the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts taken as read, the following resolutions were submitted:—

Proposed by Mr. C. B. Chartres.
Seconded by Mr. C. R. Brandt.

That the Directors' Report which has been circulated to the Shareholders, be adopted, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1924, as published, be passed as correct.

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. H. B. Turle.
Seconded by Mr E. A. Sopher.

That Mr. Eric Studd who resigns his seat on the Board under Clause 108 of the Articles of Association be and he is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company.

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. C. R. Brandt.
Seconded by Mr. N. K. Mitra.

That Mr. H. B. Turle who resigns his seat on the Board by Rotation, be and he is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company.

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. E. Studd.
Seconded by Mr. T. M. Shewell.

That Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat and Co. be re-elected Auditors for the year.

Carried.

With vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

C. B. CHARTRES,
Chairman.
20320

NOTICE.

ON and from 25th July, 1924, I have retired from the firm of Messrs. Divekar and Coy., carrying on business in coal at Bombay and Calcutta.

C. M. NANAVATI.
R10896

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)
TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF WAGONS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 29th August, 1924, for the complete erection of 350 four-wheeled covered goods wagons at Sewri Bunder during the year 1924.

2. Drawings of the wagons and copies of the general conditions of the work can be obtained from the Ag. Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Matunga, on payment of Rs. 10 per set.

3. No printed forms of tenders will be issued but tenderers should tender on their own form or by letter.

4. A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the work (with a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay as earnest money at the time of submitting tenders without which no tender will be considered. This deposit must be in cash or currency notes only on which no interest will be allowed.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000). This deposit must be wholly in cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government Paper the market value of which is equal to deposit required, and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of the agreement.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. MCLEAN,
Agent.
G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
28th July, 1924. C26292

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
NOTICE.

AN AUCTION will be held in the Office of the Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust on MONDAY, the 4th August 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for leasing temporarily a vacant plot of land, opposite Umerkhadi Jail and fronting Dongri Street, for a period of 3 years for letting it to hawkers only.

Plan and conditions of the lease can be had from the Office of the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust, on payment of Annas 8.

C26264

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.
NOTICE OF THIRD CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 28th day of July, 1924, a call of Rs. 10 per Share, being the Third Call, was made and it was resolved that such call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company, on or before Monday, the 15th day of September, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum would be charged from the 16th day of September, 1924, up to the date of actual payment.

It was also resolved that the Third Call should be made payable by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 30th August, 1924, and that no applications for transfer of Shares should be accepted after the 30th August, 1924, unless such applications are accompanied by the Third Call moneys due in respect of such Shares.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 28th July, 1924.
C20339

THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Kanga and Co., Yussuf Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1924, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, made up to 31st December, 1923.
2. To elect Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHAPPU BROS.,
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 26th July, 1924.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 12th August 1924, both days inclusive.

C20316

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "AWA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 31st July, 1924, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 339 of 1922.

VALLABHDAS MURLIDHAR, of of Bombay, and Yeola Hindu inhabitant, Merchant at present residing at Yeola by his constituted attorney Govind Shamji of Bombay Hindu, residing at Shaikh Memon Street in Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

NATHALAL JUGJIWAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Shaikh Memon Street, in Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,
NATHALAL JUGJIWAN.

The defendant abovenamed.

NOTICE under O XXI R 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O.XXI R 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 7th August, 1924, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the decree pronounced against you on the 11th day of July 1923 in the above suit.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of July, 1924.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
C 20318

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of EBRAHIM HAJEE SIDICK, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Manager of Messrs. Ludha Embrahim and Co., with his last Will and Testament annexed ..... Deceased.

Bai HAJIANI HAJUBAI, widow of Ebrahim Haji Sidick, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 16th day of July, 1924.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20525

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1578 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 12th day of May, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under section 27 O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil procedure.

Messrs. REYNOLDS & GIBSON, a Partnership firm, carrying on business at Home Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HIRALAL KARIWALLA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, Merchant, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,13,826.12/9 mentioned in the plaint with interest on the sum of Rs. 1,13,836/6/9 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 15th day of January 1924, till judgment costs of this suit and further interests on judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of August, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 21st day of May, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd. R. B. PATEL.
For Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 21st day of May, 1924.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C26323.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DOOLABH BHAGWAN MISTRY, late of Bombay, Hindu, Foreman in the Municipal Workshop ..... Deceased.

Bai MANCHHABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Coppersmith Street, Mazagaon, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

7th day of July, 1924
Bai MANCHHABAI, widow
Petitioner in person
R10904

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 29521.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS, SHOEMAKERS' IMPREMENTS, WEARING APPARELS, SUNDRIES, ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the following estates, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of Parvatibai:—
Gold putli necklace, ring, earings, etc.
(2) Re: Estate of Dhondibai:—
Gold putli necklace, vazirthick, headnecklace, silver armlets, etc., and cooking utensils, woodencot, cash box etc.
(3) Re: Estate of Horace Hildred:—
Wearing apparels, trunk, books, sundries etc.
(4) Re: Estate of A. Giles:—
Shoemakers' implements, wearing apparels Sundries, Shoes, thermos etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st August, 1924.

VORA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
Opp. Tarachand Purshram,
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1924, AT 2.30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the concerned and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book stand file cabinet, show-case teapoys, steel safes, cash boxes electric table lamps, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

By order of the concerned:—
Precious jewellery of diamnd, emerald, pearl and ruby comprising necklace, bracelets, earrings, booty, pearl bangles, torahar, pearl mala, collar, etc.

Property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st August 1924.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

Auction sale of the latest type of handsome designed mahoganised teak and blackwood furniture by Robert Benjamin and others, consisting of very fancy cabinets, wallnut, dining table, sideboards, and dinner waggons to match, Cashmere carved table, tapestry lined, Chesterfield suits, almyrahs, cupboards, ceiling fans, Singer sewing machine, glass, crockery, platedware, etc. on SUNDAY, the 3rd August, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Thoburn House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Auctioneers, Messrs. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE SHOP OF THE LATE SETH NANABHAI MAHADEO, JEWELLER, ELECTRO-PLATER AND CURIOS MERCHANT, SITUATE AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under instruction from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Ramchandra Mahadeo, Administrator the estate of the late Seth Nanabhai Mahadeo, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will, on MONDAY, the 4th of August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell, by Public Auction, the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of jewellery, gold and silver ornaments platedware, one big safe, furniture, etc., together with its goodwill of the Firm of the said late Seth Nanabhai situate at Medows Street, opposite the Paper Currency Office, in one lot or in lots convenient to buyers.

N.B.—Private offers received by the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st August, 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.
Auctioneers.
87, Apollo St., Fort.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.
TREVOR ENGINEERING COMPANY, MILITARY SQUARE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Under orders from the Proprietor Messrs. BYREN and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the entire stock in trade of this firm comprising of:—

Brand new MacKenzie motor cycles, Hot point electrical goods, such as irons, kettles, large electric stoves, electric tables and ceiling fans by well known makers, are lamps, electric chandeliers, carbon search lights, electric lamps in many varieties, shades for lamps, etc.

Mantles, electric pocket lamps, large stocks of Hellisen's batteries, torches, soldering irons, sewing machines, electric motors, dynamos, red star soaps, electric clocks, vacuum cleaners, flexible wire, insulating wire, switches, water proof cloth, vulcanizing materials, electric coffee grinders, foot warmers, and all articles of household utility. Office furnitures made to order by known makers, large desks, show cases, stands, typewriters, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August and on succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BYREN and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the above goods in convenient lots to suit individual buyers, at the premises of the firm. Catalogues are being prepared and the property is open to view.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cadell Road, Mahim in the compound of E. D. Sassoon's Turkey Red Dye Works, furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumb waiters rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases, sweet tone cottage piano, phonograph file cabinet, silver cabinet, glass door show cases, hat stands, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, ice box, book stands meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of J. Rankine Esq., Mansger E D. Sassoon's Turkey Red Dyt Works, and others. Catalogue are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CAWASJI PATEL STREET FOR MERLY BELONGING TO ABDUL KADER HAJI ESMAIL GOOL MAHOMED.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 2nd day of March, 1922, and made between Abdul Kader Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed, of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following immoveable properties in one lot on the premises TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 1st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.),

FIRST—All that piece of quit and ground rent land, situate at Cawasji Patel Street in the Fort of Bombay, together with a dwelling house or building standing thereon and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 5099 and 5106 and New Survey No. 9004 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1501, Street Nos. 70-72 and containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Cawasji Patel Street, on or towards the West by the property of Cursetji Framji Divecha, on or towards the North by the property of Edulji Mistri and on or towards the South by the property secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that vacant piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land (a portion of which about 22 square yards in area is described as Fazandari in old deeds and for which no Fazandari rent is paid for several years and which is described as quit and ground rent land in the Bombay Collector's Records along with the other portion of the land) situate, lying and being on Cawasji Patel Street, in the Fort of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 5098 and New Survey No. 9003 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1500 and Street Nos. 66-68 and containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Cawasji Patel Street, on or towards the West by the property of Pestonji Bhicaji, on or towards the North by the property firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Bhicaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. at 112 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUTTONS, TOOL BOXES, CONFECTIONERY AND PAPER KNIVES, NOTE PAPERS, BOOTS EYELETS AND HARDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned:
10 cases each 500 gross nut Buttons white 89/27 (Italian).
1 case 100 gross Buttons, No. 36—(22 and 30).
1 case, 10 pieces Tool boxes.
6 cases, containing Chocolates and Jelly, ustard and Ice-cream powder, Gelatine and aper knives, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of International Commercial Agency:
5 cases lined note papers.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and the risk of the following merchants for default of not taking delivery of the goods from the godown and non-payment of the rent and charges:

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Durgadas Radharam:
5 cases hoofs, Eyelets.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Century Machine Depot:
1 case Hardware.

By order of the office concerned:
1 piece Black Poplin Brocade.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second-hand ruber tyred Landaulett.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Charron Lanaulette motor car 15 H.P., 4 Cylinder in goor running order.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 2269 of 1924, (Ardesher Jamsedji vs. Hormusji Edalji Bamji).
1 Hupmobile Motor Car, five seater, No. Z 4188.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CANTWADY BANDRA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr. Receiver in Suit No. 472 of 1916 (Gonsalves vs. Dominic Mary) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SUNDAY the 24th August, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Cantwady in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 1000 Square Yards or thereabouts together with two dwelling houses and out-houses and buildings standing thereon and bearing non-agricultural Nos. 21 and 27 and Municipal No. 65 and bounded on the North by the property of the late Joao Braz Fernandez, on the East by the property of the late Gabriel Pereira and Anthony Pereira and on the South and West by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Danhtary, Ferreira and Divan Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st August, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the Entire stock-in-trade of the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Ltd., will be continued To-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st August 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
"WHITE TIGER"
featuring
PRISCILLA DEAN
A One Reel Comedy in the Programme.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
COMING—TO-MORROW—SATURDAY!
A Scintillating Dramatic Gem in
PATHE COLOR—PATHE COLOR—PATHE COLOR
from the celebrated novel of the same title by
ALEXANDRE DUMAS—ALEXANDRE DUMAS
"The Lady of Monsoreau"
The renowned Splendour of sixteenth Century French Court scenes and costumes transferred to the screen. It is a gorgeous magnificent
COLOURED PICTURE—COLOURED PICTURE
from the beginning to the end!
COMMENCING From 9th August
THE GREATEST PICTURE THE WORLD HAS EVER PRODUCED!
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame"
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA
featuring the popular Stars
LON CHANEY—NORMAN KERRY—
PATSY RUTH MILLER—WINIFRED BRYSON—
ERNEST TORRENCE—
and an excellent all-star cast.
Adapted for the screen from the world famous novel
"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME DE PARIS"
BY
VICTOR HUGO
Coming Saturday 9th August at the
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
The QUAINTS at 9-30 p. m,
in
"AS YOU LIKE IT."
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m. only.
"OLD WIVES FOR NEW"
Featuring ELLIOTT DEXTER.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE GIRL I LOVED"
Featuring CHARLES RAY.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE THREE MUST-GET THERES"
Featuring MAX LINDER.

IMPERIAL
To-Night and During This Week
Presents
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
"SATI-SONA"
AND
HALAMAN JETHVO
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
AT: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Yashwant Sangith Mandali
Saturday 2-8-24 at 8-30 p. m.
"SOWBADHRA."
Sunday 3-8-24 at 3-30 p. m.
"VIDHYA HARAN"
Mr. Ganpat Bhooa will take part in Vidhyaharan.

"THE MIRACLE MAN"
A REAL MIRACLE-WORKER NOW IN BOMBAY!
YOU HAVE NOT SEEN THE LIKE OF HIM BEFORE!
Absolutely the world's most amazing Personality.
If you need a friend—
IN TROUBLE
IN SICKNESS
IN WEDDED LIFE
IN YOUR BUSINESS TRANSACTION
If you suffer Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Nervous and mental diseases
CONSULT THE
"MIRACLE MAN"
HE WILL TELL YOU ALL ABOUT YOUR PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE,
In fact, he will show you Miracles in every line.
He is at your service at Room No. 77, Apollo Hotel,
BOMBAY.
HOURS OF CONSULTATION:—
10 to 12 in the forenoon and 2 to 6 in the afternoon daily.
(Except by Special Appointment.)

MODESTY!
The word does not require explanation. You are well aware of foreign film stars and now come over at the
CINEMA MAJESTIC
and compare the ladies starring in
'PRITHVI-VALLABHA.'
Time and Prices as usual.
AN ASOKA PICTURE.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
The Beautiful
ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN

IN
"ONE WEEK OF LOVE"
'He was harsh, a drunkard, a gambler and a beast, yet his love causes a Society butterfly to become a real woman.'
PATHE GAZETTE
Double Edition
"FELIX IN LOVE"
See how Felix Spends his week of love.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 31.

The monsoon has weakened in the interior of the Peninsula but continues fairly active elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, North and East Bengal, Bihar, Sind Gujarat, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Assam Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East Rajputana, Central India, and Bombay Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Punjab and Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui three inches, Tavoy and Rangoon one and a half; Moulmein four, Akyab two, Gauhati and Cherrapunji three, Darjeeling, Dinajpur and Noakhali two, Chittagong one and a half, Purnea, Naya and Dumka one, Jhansi two, Hyderabad (Sind) three-quarters, Mount Abu one and a half, Bhuj, Rajkot one, Pachmarhi and Caligapatam two and Gonalpur one and a half.

Forecast.—No large change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 31st July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 31st July 1922	June 1st to 31st July 1923
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 35	24 19	57 63	50 45
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 50	26 33	53 27	51 43
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 41	22 66	54 24	54 45
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 47	26 95	58 00	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, July 30.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.663	in.
Temperature of Air	81.6	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1	"
Dew Point	76.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	85%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	9.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.8	"
Minimum " "	80.1	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W. W. WSW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	261	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.31	inches.
Total fall during month	16.65	"
Do. do. year	24.11	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st July	0.09	"

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 31st July, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme north and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Ambala. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Lahore; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 2.15" of rain and Cawnpore 0.27". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the central districts; the minimum was as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah has had 0.57" of rain, Mount Abu 1.65", Karachi 0.70" and Jacobabad 0.24". Skies are lightly clouded over the north of the division and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jodhpur and Kotah; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.52" of rain, Surat 0.43", Ahmedabad 0.28", Deesa 0.41", Bhuj 1.10", Dwarka 0.60", Rajkot 1.10" and Bhavnagar-Para 0.26". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Surat and locally in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature was generally lower than usual; the minimum was almost normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.10" of rain, Saugor 0.26", Hoshangabad 0.40", Khandwa 0.17", Amraoti 0.43", Nagpur 0.14", Chanda 0.48" and Raipur 0.13". Skies are in general heavily clouded and at Saugor humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal in the division; the minimum was as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.35" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.42", Marmagao 0.49" and Karwar 0.60". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 84.8 deg. (normal) and the minimum 78.4 deg. (1 deg above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Belgaum reports 0.31" of rain and Poona 0.18". Skies are lightly clouded over north-east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon. Temperature was almost normal except at Aurangabad, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active except in Madras and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat and Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and Sind, and local in east Rajputana, the United Provinces, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.61" Calicut 0.46" and Cochin 0.25".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the United Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 30th July, 1924, issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been active everywhere except in south Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the east United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the North-west Frontier Province, Lower Sind, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui, Diamond Island three inches, Tavoy, Toungoo one and a half; Akyab eight; Dibrugarh three; Sibsagar one and a half; Darjeeling two; Cox's Bazar three; Noakhali, Hazaribagh two; Daltonganj one and a half; Purnea, Patna two; Gaya; Naya Dumka one; Muzaffarpur three; Khushab three-quarters; Murree two; Dera Ismail Khan one and a half; Nowgong two; Sutna one; Cocanada and Mercara one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	7.27	9.90	—2.63
Rawalpindi	..	10.78	7.16	+3.62
Lahore	..	2.78	5.40	—2.62
Hissar	..	10 91	11.10	—0.19
Ambala	0.02	4 09	10.52	—6.43
Delhi	..			
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.05	5.98	11.47	—5.49
Mainpuri	0.06	13.78	9.78	+4.00
Jhansi	2.15	21.65	15.87	+5.78
Cawnpore	0 27	57.72	13.87	+1385
Allahabad	0 05	15.54	16.67	—1.13
Sind—				
Jacobabad	0 24	0.28	1.09	—0.81
Karachi	0.70	1.87	3.80	—1.93
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	5.93	8.87	—2.94
Jaipur	0.02	11.29	10.32	+0.97
Kotah	0.57	25.04	12.44	+1200
Mount Abu	1.65	22.46	26.29	—3.89
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	1.10	3.36	8.22	—4.86
Dwarka	0.50	2.33	8.17	—5.84
Veraval	..	7.83	11.32	—3.49
Rajkot	1.10	13 56	15.21	—1.65
Bhavnagar Para	0.26	5.30	10.88	—5.58
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.43	24.61	25.04	—0.43
Ahmedabad	0.28	13 14	15.56	—2.42
Deesa	0.41	13.07	11.18	+1.89
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.52	13.45	13.31	+0.14
Indore	0.05	11.83	15.57	—3.74
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.10	33.60	24.94	+8.66
Saugar	0.26	13.99	20.41	—6.42
Hoshangabad	0.40	16.40	21.36	—4.96
Khandwa	0.17	9.71	14.03	—4.32
Akola	0.03	8.27	14.65	—6.38
Amraoti	0.43	10.68	15.28	—4.60
Nagpur	0.14	15.28	22.80	—7.52
Chanda	0.48	16.96	23.76	—6.80
Raipur	0.13	10.30	23.46	13.15
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.35	24 19	42.57	18.38
Ratnagiri	0.42	73 58	61.80	+1178
Mormugao	0.49	74.24	60.82	+1343
Karwar	0.60	?	75.09	?
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	4.80	9.13	—4.33
Ahmednagar	0.61	5.36	8.60	—3.24
Poona	0.18	5.22	11.76	—6.56
Sholapur	..	5.90	9 00	—5.10
Bijapur	..	9.77	5 54	—4.77
Belgaum	0.31	37.51	24.29	+1322
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.62	7.97	11.91	—3.94
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	7.44	15 87	—8.44
Hyderabad	0.01	10.39	11.08	—0.69
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.61	?	73.8	?
Calicut	0.46	?	64.32	?
Cochin	0.25	?	51.33	?
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	21.41	13.06	+8.35
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam	0.02	7.90	10.95	—3.05
Bellary	..	2.39	3.72	—1.32
Cuddapah	..	4.92	6.85	—1.93
Madras	..	9 08	5.88	+3.25
Bangalore	..	8.53	7.07	+1.46
Coimbatore	..	19.27	3.12	+1615
Trichinopoly	..	0.18	2.38	—2.20
Negapatam	..	0.67	3 19	—2.52

(Continued from column 6.)

Salammoniac, 50 pieces unfinished columns, 9 trusses Canvas Hose, 15 bales Picking Bands, 16 cases Tinned Meat, 37 cases canned goods, 10 cases Glycerine, 10 trusses Leather Belting, 4 bales Wool Waste, 40 drums Caustic Soda, 26 bales card can rings, 20 kegs Mercine Glaze Powder, 14 cases Lead plates, 50 bales old newspapers, 12 bundles Buckets, 14 cases Glazing bars, 50 cases Window Glass, 23 cases Heel Tips, 10 cases Pitsaw, 5 bags Glue, 36 bundles Iron wire, 500 drums Pipenoid, 63 cases Glass boxes, 13 cases Screws, 112 cases Cigarettes, 35 cases Beer, 46 cases Pipes, 16 cases Stout, 6 cases Spirits, 35 cases Brandy, 971 bundles Steel, 203 Pulleys, 396 cases cotton piece goods, 116 bales cotton, Piece goods, 7 bales woollen piece goods, 18 cases cotton goods, 18 cases cotton 6 bales cotton and woollen piecegoods, 12 cases cotton goods, 10 cases cotton tissues, 18 bales cotton tents, 8 cases cotton and wool, 106 cases cottons 44 bales cottons, 40 bales cotton yarn, 118 cases cotton yarn.

S S City of Karachi:—

From Glasgow:—60 cases cottons, 32 cases cotton P Goods, 18 bales cotton P Goods, 28 bales cotton yarn, 16 cases wool'en and cotton p. goods, 27 cases Sewing cotton reels, 17 casks old Files, 14 bales Paper, 100 bales Newspapers 11 cases Gelatine, 6 cases Bacon 16 cases Valves, 16 cases Pipes, 80 bags Fire Clay, 200 cases Red lead, 10000 bricks, 40 bundles Tubes, 25 cases Gin, 65 cases Ginger Wine 2361 cases Whisky, 16 cases Ale, 50 hhds. Ale, 500 bundles Galv. C. Sheets, 33 bundles steel bars, 160 steel bars, 6 bales Canvas, 190 drums Turpentine, 15 steel Joists, 50 bales old newspapers 6434 cases Fire Bars, 12 packages Lathe.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 31.

S S Awa Maru, Kumiti, Kobe.
S S Englistan, Ireland, Jeddah.
S S Clan McGullivery, West Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July 31.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Pilsna, Feriani, Trieste.
S S Calcutta Maru, Ito, Kobe.
S S City of Karachi, Thomson, Karachi.
S S Varsova, Banneir, Busreh.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Homaynn, for Jeddah.

S S Awa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Awa Maru, 3040 tons, Captain P Kunnti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Englistan:—The A Nimazee's steamer Englistan 4469 tons, Captain W S Ireland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S S Clan McGullivery:—The Clan Line steamer Clan McGullivery, 4675 tons, Captain W West, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd Triestino Co.'s steamer Pilsna, 4829 tons, Captain E Feriani, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Calcutta Maru:—The N Y K steamer Calcutta Maru, 3218 tons, Captan A Ito will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3571 tons, Captain A Thomson will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with some bottom cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's Varsova 1957 tons, Captain V O Bennehr, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(THURSDAY, July 31.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
4 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 8/8, Graham & Co.
5 Soudan, 4218, Kobe 19/8 M M & Co.
6 City of Cairo 5024 K'chi 2/8 K N and Co.
7 Manora, N.F. 2/8, M M & Co.
8 Margha, London, N F, M M & Co.
8 Karoa 3607, Durban, 6/8, M M & Co.
9 Hatipura, 5040 N F, N F, M M & Co.
11 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/8 L Triestino.
13 Silvrash, 4315, Antwerp 3/8, Graham and Co.
14 Englestan 4463, Jeddah, N F, T M & Co.
16 Rymeric, 3178, U S A. 2/8, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Homestead, New York 10/8 Volkart Bros.
3 Barala, Busreh, 6/8, M M & Co.
6 Gharinda, 3212, Rangoon, 3/8 M M & Co.
7 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 6/8 Scindia S N Co.
8 Gandalara 3199, N F, 4/8 M M & Co.
12 & 13 Ranee, 3634 Java 5/8 T M & Co.
15 Ahmedi, Busreh, 2/8 S Hassan Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A F Artelli, 3781 K'chi, 2/8 L Triestino.
B City of Karachi, 3571, N.F., 31/7, K N and Co.
C & R Dogra, 3280, Calcutta, 30/8, T M & Co.
F Calcutta Maru, 3188, K'chi, 31/7, N Y Kaisha.
K Vasna, 2043, NF, M M & Co.
L Chakla, 1727, N F, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

July 31.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—12 bales wool Ramgopal 579 cwt ground nut oil cakes J Permanand and Co. 100 bales wool F. P. F F Campbell and Co.; 2000 cwt wheat bran, The Mahim Flour Mills; 150 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co.; 91 bales wool raw, D Koondanmal; 3 barrels Goat skins H S M Shastry; 12 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co. Ltd.; 146 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal; 28 bales wool raw, K. Perchand; 297 bales wool raw, G Gumanmall; 410 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 30 bales wool raw, C Kunjlal; 12 bales wool raw, B Shrivallabh; 32 bales wool raw, R Virchand and Co.; 12 bales wool raw, S Kesrimall.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—35 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

S S City of Cairo for Manchester:—6 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—15 bales wool raw F P, Haji R Haji Rahamanbhoy and Co. 16 bales goat hair F P Haji R Haji Rahamanbhoy and Co.

S S Silverash for Antwerp:—105 cwt gum Arabic, S Chapsee and Co.; 3 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co. 2905 cwt crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co. Ltd.; 110 bales Indian cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Filippo Artelli for Genoa:—8500 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales Indian cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Filippo Artelli for Marseilles:—12 cwt. Almond seed oil, Amin and Son.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—110 bales Indian cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—100 bales Indian cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Piraeus:—1000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S China for London:—7 bundles woollen carpets, A Azizullahoff; 25 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co. 2000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 50 bales hemp D M Doongaji; 3 bales Goat skins tanned, Peermahomed Hassam 25 cwt Aloes, A H Mawjee; 1 bale woollen carpets, Pohoomull Bros.; 18 bales lambs skins for fur, H A Aminoff; 3 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 25 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Son; 56 cwt Gum tragacanth, M H Dehdasti.

S S China for Constantinople:—9 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons.

IMPORTS.

July 31.

S S City of Auckland, Agents:—F F Campbell and Co.:—

From Philadelphia:—9 drums petroleum lubricating grease, 524 drums lubricating oil, 30 barrels lubricating oil, 100 cases lubricating oil, 4 ?cases Gas Mantles.

From New York:—1510 drums Lubricating oil, 1250 cases Lubricating oil, 2261 barrels Lubricating oil, 100 cases lubricating grease, 10 drums lubricating grease, 60 cases paraffin wax, 60 bags Paraffin wax, 154 barrels Wax, 50 barrels Paraffine Scale, 300 cases Grease, 214 barrels Grease, 22 cases Paint, 30 cases Force Food; 14 cases Paper, 25 cases canned salmon, 10 cases bolts and nuts, 14 cases photo apparatus, 395 cases Quaker Oats, 45 cases Bromo Paper, 11 cases Steel Balls, 61 cases Antiphlogistine 74 cases Clocks, 36 boxes Clocks 17 cases Files, 50 cases Pharmaceuticals 726 bars Silver, 225 bars Silver Bullion, 250 Rolls Prepared Roofing 1400 boxes Tin plates, 48 barrels Dye Stuffs; 16 casks Bisromate of soda, 38 boxes Elec. Batteries, 52 cases Elec. Batteries 385 packages Hurricane Lanterns, 18 rubber tyres, 8 cases Vaseline, 174 cases Aluminium Sheet Circles, 52 cases Medicines, 12 cases Fancy Soap, 23 cases Canned Frsit, 54 case; Listerine, 165 cases Globes for Lanterns, 25 packages 12 bales Old Clothing, 15 casks Bichromate of Potash.

From Port Said:—16 drums Lubricating oil.

S S City of Karachi, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—

From Liverpool:—95 cases candles, 100 barrel Mineral Lubricating oil, 17 bales Rugs, 6 cases Rugs, 30 cases Biscuits, 12 cases Cycles, 30 cases Tin boxes, 12 cask Hoes 575 pieces Traps and Bends; 91 bundles Steel Wire, 10 copper Plates, 560 bundles Galv. C. Sheets, 10 casks, Chronic Alum, 219 bales Paper, 100 Pans 50 bundles Straps, 9 coils copper wire, 11 drums copper wire, 4 cases copper wire 20 boxes Tin plates, 24 bales cotton banding, 12 cases oil cloth, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 17 bales Hood Fabric, 1575 boxes common soap 105 cases common soap, 10 cases Toilet soap, 100 kegs soda crystals, 17 barrels

(Continued in column 5).

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 31.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 11/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 17/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 595.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 655.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 645.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230¼.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 314.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.39-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 87.60.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.60.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, July 30.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/32 steady.
Bar Gold 4.13. 11 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 11/16 steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 3/4
Fcs, Demand	
American Dollars	313 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	230 1/2
Japan	129
Singapore	163 1/2

Market Steady.

London, July 30.

Rentes 3 per cent 52.
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 11/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 13/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16.52
Christiania	32.38
Amsterdam	11.51
Switzerland	23.76
Belgium	96.10
Yesterdays	
Athens	255.50
Prague	148.50

London, July 30.

Exchange on London in Paris 8755
" " .. in Germany 18,465,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10172

New York, July 30.

Demand Bills 439.62

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 30.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block £218 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, July 30.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£ 87 1/8
Victory Bonds 5 per cent	£92 1/2
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47	£101 1/8
Consols 2½ per cent	£ 56 13/16
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	£48
Indian Stock 2½ per cent (Sterling Loan)	£ 65 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 per cent	£ 56 3/4

London, July 30.

Conversion Loan ...	£ 77 1/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent ...	£100 3/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent ...	£112 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, July 31.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/7/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/8/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/9/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/9/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/8/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/12.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/15.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/15.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/3.

LONDON, July 30.

Bar gold ready s. 93-11
Silver ready d. 34-11.
Silver, forward d. 34-13.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady. China sold. London speculators bought to cover sales.

GOLD.

London, July 30.

There was a good demand from India for direct shipment from South Africa on 4th August. Of the £800,000 arrived from Cape Town, India has taken up about £200,000.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 31.

Ready:—24—10—6

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Sravan 24-8-3	24-7-3		24-8-3
Bhadrwa 24-9-6	24-8-3		24-9-6

Teji Mandi:—
Sravan —0-4-9
Bhadrwa —0-8-6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 31.

Ready:—80—13—0.

Vaida. Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Sravan 80-11-0	80-15-0		80-15-0
Bhadrwa 80-15-0	81-3-0		81-3-0

Teji Mandi.
Sravan 0—14—0
Bhadrwa 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, July 31.

A further drop of 50 to 60 points in New York futures has been reported to-day, this has not resulted in much long liquidation. The tone of the market is steady. Liverpool has been reported 5 points down on old crop and 10 to 20 points in new crop. The decline was due to some long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Neruch and Co. cable under date 30th instant as under:—

"Our estimate of crop condition is 67.3 per cent. Drought becoming serious in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Favour purchase."

In response to a further decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 532½ i.e. Rs. 5½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening prominent Shroffs and bull operators were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 535½. On moderate selling by Commission Houses the prices gave way to Rs. 534 and the market closed at Rs. 535½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 537 and close at Rs. 535½ on selling by Commission House and Bazar operators. The tone of the market was firm at the close.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 503 and steadily advanced to Rs. 506 on Shroffs buying. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 504½ on well-known Shroffs selling. M. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 443. was nominally quoted Rs. 443.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate Exporters were buying high class Oomras while local spinners were inquiring for good staple Comptas. About 2,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31.
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	535 1/2
" Good Bengal Dec/Jan. ..	444 1/2
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan. ..	506

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab	567	552	537	522
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	590	575	560	..
M. G. Southerns		620	610	600
M. G. Mathia ..	575	560	545	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	585	570	555	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 31.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	536
" " "	Dec.-January	444
Fine Oomra		
" " "	Dec.-Jan. ..	506
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept ..	605

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, July 31.
New York Market, 30th July, 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close
29.00	Oct.	29.15+15	28.74—26	28.25	—75
28.18	Dec.			27.55	—63
28.02	Jan.		27-83—19	27.46	—56
28.34	Mar.			27.70	—64
28.40	May			27.75	—62

On 29th July Spot cotton at New York 33.00; at New Orleans 29.50.
Telegraphic market advices: Heavy long liquidation catching stop loss orders. Market steady at the close. Oct. highest 29.15 (10.05) lowest 27.85 (1.45), range 130 points.

Liverpool Market, 30th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
18.82	July			18.73	—09
16.85	Oct.	16.79—06	16.94+09	16.65	—20
16.38	Jan.	16.3.—06		16.21	—17
16.29	Mar.			16.13	—16
16.14	May			15.98	—15
	Egyptian				
20.85	Nov.			20.75	—10
20.53	Jan			20.40	—13

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 275,000. No precipitation. Temperatures between 95 and 100 degrees in the Western belt Western belt partly cloudy. All balance belt generally fair.

(2) American cross rate 4.39¾. End of the month trade fixing call sales.

(3) Market declined on showers in the west, and American selling.

Our travelling man wires:—"Central Texas: Considerable shedding." With rain by middle of August prospects are for fair crop.

"South Texas: Little hope make much more. Weevil piercing all squares." Weekly Government weather report is considered favourable. Journal of Commerce estimate condition 66.5 per cent, crop 11,500,000.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool, July 30.
Liverpool.	
July	18.73 —.09
October	16.65 —.20
January	16.21 —.17
March	16.13 —.16

COTTON

Liverpool, July 30.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200
Total Day's Sales of East India 500
Mid. Americans Spot 1917 restricted demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels 26.15
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

		Noon call
October	28.75	28.74
January	27.85	27.83
March	28.05	28.06
New Orleans 10 a.m.		
October	27.90	
January	27.70	

Future Delivery Prices:—

Liverpool, July 30.

July	18.83 plus 01
August	17.63 —.04
September	17.26 —.01
October	16.84 —.01
December	16.42 —.03
January	16.34 —.04
March	16.27 —.02

EGYPTIANS.

July	24.35
November	20.90

Liverpool, July 31.

July	18.38 —.35
August	17.14 —.19
September	16.83 —.22
October	16.41 —.24
November	16.20 —.23
January	15.99 —.22
March	15.93 —.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 30.

July	18.73 —.09
August	17.33 —.34
September	17.05 —.22
October	16.65 —.20
November	16.43 —.18
December	16.27 —.18
January	16.21 —.17
February	16.17 —.16
March	16.13 —.16
April	16.04 —.16
May	15.95 —.19
June	15.85 —.16
July	15.72 plus 14

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 30.

July	24.78 plus 38
August	24.00 —.15
September	22.60 —.20
October	21.25 plus 05
November	20.75 —.10
December	20.60 —.09
January	20.40 —.13
February	20.33 —.13
March	20.25 —.13
April	20.18 —.13
May	20.10 —.13
June	20.05 —.13
July	20.00 —.13

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 30.

M. G. Bengal "Good" ...	12.25
M. G. Bengal "Fully Good" ...	12.65
M. G. Bengal "Fine" ...	13.05
No. 1 Oomra "Good" ...	12.80
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good" ...	13.30
No. 1 Oomra "Fine" ...	13.80
M. G. Broach "Good" ...	13.65
M. G. Broach "Fully Good" ...	14.05
M. G. Broach "Fine" ...	14.45
M. G. Scinde, "Good" ...	12.15
M. G. Scinde, "Fine" ...	12.95
M. G. Scinde "Fine" ...	12.95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 30.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1000
Day's Exports to Continent	2000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October ...	28.25	—.75
December ...	27.55	—.63
January ...	27.46	—.56
March ...	27.70	—.64
Spot Cotton at New York	37.75	—1.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.75	—.75

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

August ...	27.90	—.80
October ...	27.40	—.80

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/8.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 68.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, July 30.

Futures at New York.

October	28.25	—.75
December	17.55	—.63
January	17.46	—.56
March	17.70	—.64

METALS.

London, July 30.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66 7/8
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 7 3/4
Hard Cure Spelter	£ 28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, July 31.

	Per Md.	Rs. a p.
Brass, English ..	3/4	64 0 0
Do. " ..	1	62 0 0
Do. " ..	1 1/4	62 0 0
Do. " ..	1 1/2	62 0 0
Do. " ..	1 3/4	62 0 0
Do. " ..	2	62 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 31

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English ..	3/4	67 0 0
Copper " ..	1/	67 0 0
Copper " ..	1 1/4	65 8 0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2	66 0 0
Copper " ..	1 3/4	66 0 0
Copper " ..	2/	66 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		63 0 0
Panchteka Joint ..		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..		62 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		65 0 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		62 0 0
" " " 1		60 12 0
" 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1,		67 8 0
" " " 1 1/4		66 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 29.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	
David ..	..No. 10 1/2	
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	
Lighthouse ..	..No. 6 1/2	
Japan ..	..No. 40/1	
Do. ..	..No. 42/2	
Do. ..	..No. 20	
Do. ..	..No. 32	

WHEAT.

London, July 30.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. July/Aug. sellers 55/3.

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. July/Aug. sellers 56/6.

Australian July/Aug. buyers 57/6.

Tone:—Dull and lower.

Choice White Karachi July/Aug. sellers 55/6.

Soft Red Karachi July/Aug. sellers 54/9.

Barley Karachi July/Aug. paid, and buyers 39/6.

Linseed La Plata Argentine paid for July/Aug. shipment £29½, closed quiet at better prices.

Cottonseed Bombay closed at £10 15/16 paid for August/September.

Castorseed Bombay July/Aug. sellers £29 1/2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay July 31.
(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56 0 0	8 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	60 0 0	8 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni ..	11 8 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 5 0	13 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 2 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	86 0 0	17 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	80 0 0	16 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	75 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 4 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	79 0 0	..
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	87 0 0	17 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery Forward. ..	42 0 0	6 3 0
	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May ..	8 14 3	
Wheat, Sept. ..	8 11 6	
Linseed, May ..	14 3 6	
Linseed Sept. ..	14 2 0	

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, July 31.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 94/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/15.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, July 31.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400xd. Contributory 353/12xd. India 79/8xd, Central 25/12 and Eastern Bank 84xd.

London, July 30.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & China £ 19 3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. £137
National Bank of India, Ltd. £44 3/4
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6.
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd. £11 1/4

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 402/8, Bombay Cotton 445, Bombay Dyeing 653/12, Century 330, Cent. India 480 Colaba Land 172/8, Coorla 161/4 Crescent 220, Edw. Sassoon 170xd, Elphistone 29, Fazulbhoy 935, Globe 50, Gokak 63/12, Ind. Bleaching 226/4xd, Ind. Malwa 352/8, Jamshed Mfg. 110, Kastoorchand 125, Khatao 187/8, Kohinoor 1025, Luxmi Cotton 462xd, Madhowji 227/8, Mathuradas 240, M. Petit 2750, Meyer Sassoon 120xd, Morarji 2475, New Great 287/8, New City 275, Pabani 305, Pearls 506/4, Phoenix 447/8, Simplex 183/12 Standard 1400, Swan 792/8, Swadeshi 545, Tata Mill 160 and Vishnu Cotton 1700xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 165xd, Bombay Burma 302/8, Bombay Burma N. I. 67/8xd, Bt. Burma Pef. 5/10, Bombay Tramway 93/2, Bombay Steam 53/12, Bundi Cement 9/6xd, Katni Ord. 62/8, Katni Defd. 175, New India 15/4, Shivrajpur 40/4, Tata Iron Ord. 15, Tata Iron Defd. 42/8, Tata Hydro 705 and Scindia Steam 6/2

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, July 31

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	402-8		402-8
Bombay Cotton	460		450
Bombay Dyeing	658-12-55-51-4	55-51-4-652-8	45-650
Century	333-12 31-4	32-8-333-12	332-8
Nagpur	480-76-4	478-12	476-4
Colaba	183-12-73-12	73-12-180	75-176-4
Crescent ex-divi	221-4	222-8	21-4-220
Indore	350-48-12	347-8	48-8-347-8
Kohinoor	1025	..	1025
New Great	283-12	285	83-12-281-4
Pearl ex-divi.	503-12-2-8	502-8	503-12
Phoenix	450	..	450
Bharucha	105	105	97-8
Simptex	190-87-8	85-186-4	87-8-185
Swan ex-divi	790	..	790
Swadesh	548-12-42-8	35-533-12	42-8-543-12
Pabani	302-8	..	302-8
Fazal	935	935	33-12-935
Mathuradas	250	..	240
Tata Mill	157-8	..	160
Globe	50	..	50
Mysore	106-4	..	106-4
Madhavji	231-4	231-4	30-227-8
Finlayex-divi	540	..	540
Gokak	93-12	..	93-12
Edward Sassoon	172-8	..	172-8
Meyer Sassoon	120	..	120
Alcock	165	..	165
Bombay Burma Old	300	..	302-8
Bombay Elec. Tram	92-8	92-8	91-14
Bombay Steamer Ordy	53-12	..	53-12
Bundi Cement	9-6	..	9-6
Central E. Mining	23-12	..	22-12
Indian Cement	43-12	..	42-8
Tata Steel Ordy.	15	..	15
Tata Steel Defd.	43-12	42-8	42-8

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 1924.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CAPITAL:—		
ISSUED & SUBSCRIBED		
6,72,528 shares of Rs. 50 each	336,26,400 0 0	
PAID-UP		
6,72,528 shares of Rs. 25 each		168,13,200 0 0
(The above No. includes 4611 shares of the Central Bank of India Ld. which remain to be given against 9222 Coupons issued by the Central Bank of India Ld. which have not yet been submitted for conversion).		
Amount received on 31 shares forfeited		530 0 0
Reserve Fund		100,00,000 0 0
Current & Savings Bank Deposits		605,46,149 10 4
Fixed Deposits including Savings Fixed Deposits		942,22,280 0 6
Bills payable and other sums due by the Bank ..		11,62,405 10 10
Debts due to Banks, Agents & Correspondents Secured by Bills & Investments, per Contra ..		315,92,384 14 8
Provident Fund		5,34,940 7 6
Unclaimed Dividends		61,092 11 0
Rebate on Bills Discounted		50,277 2 5
Acceptances on account of Customers		32,45,827 15 11
BILLS FOR COLLECTION		
Bills Receivable as per contra		40,14,634 4 10
PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT:—		
Balance Brought forward as at 31—12—23 ..	6,42,781 13 2	
Profit for the half-year ended 30/6/24	13,03,986 8 6	19,46,768 5 8
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:—		
Rs. 13,56,765/- on investments in shares of Joint Stock Banks & Companies.		2241,90,491 3 8

ASSETS.

	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Cash in hand	83,13,496 2 7	
Cash at Bankers	226,17,100 2 10	
Moneys at Call and at Short Notice	8,50,000 0 0	317,80,596 5 5
Investments in Govt. Loans War Bonds and other Gilt-edged securities at or under market rate ..		692,07,685 1 7
Investments comprising shares in Public Cos. & other Jt. Stock Banks at or under market rate	19,06,970 14 6	
Investments in Cum. Pref. shares and Debentures in Jt. Stock Cos. at or under market rate ..	35,80,839 14 0	54,87,810 12 6
Investments in land & Buildings including old Central Bank Premises and Standard Buildings under cost price		35,13,924 12 6
Cash Credits Demand Advances & Loans	885,23,166 15 4	
Bills Discounted & Purchased	121,87,330 4 2	1007,10,497 3 6
Customers for Acceptances per contra		32,45,827 15 11
Bank Premises at Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Asansol at cost		50,45,300 10 3
Bills Receivable		40,14,634 4 10
Office Furniture & Fittings		6,64,750 2 0
Stamps and Stationery		1,85,668 1 3
Branch Adjustments		3,33,855 13 11
		2241,90,491 3 8

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, *Managing Director.* H. C. CAPTAIN, *Secretary.* A. B. BALSEKAR, *Chief Accountant.* J. B. PASTAKIA, *Accountant.*

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account with the Books and certified Branch Returns. We have verified the Cash and Securities and beg to report that we have obtained all the information and explanations which we required, and in our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the Books of the Company, and is drawn up in conformity with the Law.

Sd/- A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY SOLICITOR IN TROUBLE.

ACTION UNDER DISCIPLINARY JURISPRUDENCE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Special Bench.

Before the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice, Mr Justice Kajiji and Justice Kincaid.

J. B. Kanga, Esq. Advocate-General ..... Petitioner

vs.

Purshottamrai Tricumdas Mancad. ..... Respondent.

The further hearing of this rule under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court was proceeded with on Thursday.

Mr. Desai in the course of his arguments stated that Mr. Purshottamrai had been practising as an Attorney of the High Court since the 7th June 1911. The charge against him related to professional misconduct by certain confidential disclosures. The learned Advocate-General's case was that Purshottamrai acted as an attorney exclusively for Javerbai and in support of this statement the Advocate-General replied on just one statement made by Purshottamrai himself before the prothonotary during his examination as a witness in which he had stated that he acted for Javerbai. Now this statement made by Purshottamrai did not show that Purshottamrai was not acting for Haridas also. At the time of the examination of Purshottamrai it was farthest from the minds of both the counsel examining him and himself that while giving evidence he was disclosing any confidential matter.

In order to appreciate the case of the respondent it must be remembered, Mr. Desai contended, that the all important question of adoption by Javerbai was being discussed freely by all persons concerned i.e. by Hirabai, Jairam Manubhai and Javerbai. It must further be remembered that there was no hostility between Javerbai and the minor Haridas so as to require separate attorneys for each of them; they were not bargaining for each other so as to obtain as much as each of them could.

His case was that Purshottamrai held a joint retainer for both Javerbai and Haridas. In this respect there was really nothing in the evidence produced before the Court which went contrary to his case. From the evidence it was clear that upto 9th October. Purshottamrai acted for both. Only for a short interval after 9th October the minor Haridas was represented by Messrs. Payne and Co. This was necessitated because the Counsel whose advice was taken, considered that the minor should be represented by another firm of attorneys. Prior to the 9th October the minor was represented by Mr. Purshottamrai This was further clear from the fact that at every meeting before Purshottamrai and at the conferences held by counsel, Manubhai, the father and Jairam his grand-uncle were present. On whose behalf would these two gentlemen appear? It was clear that they appeared on behalf of the minor. The affidavits made by these two gentlemen went to support his case when they stated that Purshottamrai held a joint retainer.

The whole trouble arose because in Oct. 1922 Javerbai filed a suit in this Hon. Court to set aside the adontion of Haridas.

QUESTION RELATING TO DOCUMENTS

As far as the documents were concerned Purshottamrai acted for both of them and if that was so then it was competent to him to use the documents as between them. In the African Bank suit the minor Haridas was a party, but Javerbai was not a party. It was all important as far as the minor was concerned that his adoption should be considered valid. Under these circumstances, the learned counsel contended, Purshottamrai was entitled to use these documents on behalf of the minor to show that his adoption was validly made.

It was further contended by Mr. Desai that the documents which Purshottamrai produced really belonged both in fact and in law to the minor Haridas after his adoption and not to Javerbai. After the adoption was completed, Manubhai, the father of the minor Haridas took possession of all the documents in respect thereof. Under the Deed of adoption he was appointed the guardian of Haridas and later on he was so appointed by an order of this Hon. Court. So even assuming that Purshottamrai did not hold a joint retainer, the documents which he is alleged to have disclosed really belonged to the minor and not to Javerbai and accordingly no documents belonging to Javerbai were disclosed. In fact it was Manubhai who handed back these documents and it was really Manubhai who produced these documents on behalf of the minor. Purshottamrai merely performed the formal act of tendering as a witness the documents which were handed over to him by his counsel. Therefore it could hardly be said that Purshottamrai disclosed these documents.

Mr. Desai then examine done by one the 19 charges made by the learned Advocate-General against Purshottamrai.

As regards some of the charges Mr. Desai submitted that Mr. Purshottamrai di dnot disclose anything more than what appeared on the documents themselves. As regards others he said that the communications were made to Purshottamrai at a time when he was acting as a common attorney of Javerbai and the minor Haridas and so there was nothing wrong in repeating what took place at interviews where he acted as such attorney.

As regards other charges he stated that there was nothing confidential and he relied on the passages of the affidavits of Manubhai the natural father of the minor, and of Jairam Vassonji the uncle of Manubhai.

LEGAL ASPECT.

Arguing on the legal aspect of the matter Mr. Desai submitted that the principle underlying the provisions of Sec. 126 of the Evidence Act was that in the case of a single retainer when at the time of the communications between the attorney and his client the other party to the dispute is also present then there is no question of any secret communication Mr. Desai tersely put the point by saying that "what has never been closed cannot be the subject of disclosure," and he contended that the first condition which would be satisfied in a case of this nature was that if a third party was present at a time when there is professional communication between the attorney and his client then there is no seal placed on the attorney's lips and if once it was held that the communication was not "confidential" the provisions of Sec. 126 did not apply because the whole object of that section was that if no one else was present at such an interview and the attorney's lips were sealed then there would be no evidence of that communication.

Mr. Desai further submitted that a solicitor was not protected from producing documents and he cited passages from Taylor on Evidence and Amir Ali on Evidence in support of this proposition. He further submitted that the evidence given by Purshottamrai was merely "formal" as the documents which were produced said more about the transactions than could be gathered from the evidence of Purshottamrai.

He further pointed that although Javerbai's attorney, Mr. Ferreira who was present at the time when Purshottamrai's evidence was being taken he did not object to the same.

After concluding his arguments, Mr. Desai submitted to their Lordship that in case his arguments did not commend themselves to their Lordships, they would be pleased to take a lenient view of Purshottamrai's conduct taking into consideration the fact that he has suffered considerably both mentally and in money as a result of these proceedings.

The Advocate-General in reply said that it was his painful duty to submit before their Lordships that, although the charge was made against a member of an honourable profession the circumstances of the case showed that grave professional misconduct was perpetrated by the respondent.

He pointed that no apology was forthcoming from the respondent and that his affidavit showed a defiant attitude and that this was a fit case at least for suspension. He refuted some of Mr. Desai's arguments and said that it might be that truth was found out from Purshottamrai's lips, but there was a higher principle laid down in Section 126 of the Evidence Act which prevented an attorney from giving out certain information in certain cases.

Mr. Bahadurji who appeared for Javerbai supported the Advocate-General.

Their Lordships thereafter reserved judgment.

APPELLATE SIDE.

POLICE PATIL BELABOURED.

SENTENCE ENHANCED.

King-Emperor.

vs.

Ganpat Dhondling Jungam.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Amberson Marten and The Hon'ble Justice Kincaid.)

This was a case referred to the High Court by the District Magistrate of Kolaba.

The facts of the case have been fully given in their Lordship's judgment:—

"On the 14th March 1924 a certain Sadhu Bhagoji More, police patil of Umrolli, was going to Mangaon at about 9-30 a.m. On the way he met a goldsmith woman named Parwati and walked some distance with her. After they had gone some way, Sadhu More was attacked by one Ganpat Jungam, who struck him with a heavy stick on the right and left legs, shoulders and arms, causing several severe bruises and fracturing his right leg. Sadhu More called for help. Some villagers came up and Ganpat Jungam ran away to his own village of Kharavli. The injured man was taken in an ambulance to the dispensary at Mangaon. There the medical officer found that his right leg had been fractured and treated him. In spite of the treatment Sadhu More was unable to follow his usual avocation for 3 or 4 weeks. Immediately on the arrival at the dispensary he made a statement to the police.

Upon Sadhu More's complaint, Ganpat Jungam was tried by the learned Second Class Magistrate of Mangaon, Mr. Wajapey. He on the 25th April 1924 convicted Ganpat Jungam under Section 325 I. P. C. and sentenced him to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment. The learned District Magistrate of Kolaba considering that the learned Second Class Magistrate had not passed an adequate sentence has referred the case to the High Court.

A rule was issued to the convict to show cause why his sentence should not be enhanced, and we have heard Mr. Patwardhan on his behalf. The learned Magistrate has suggested that there was some jealousy between the police patil More and the convict, and that the woman Parvati had transferred her affections from Ganpat Jungam to More. However that may be, we do not think that there was any justification for a young man like the convict to lay in wait for More an old man of 60 and belabour him with a stick in the merciless way in which he did.

We are of opinion that the sentence imposed on him of 15 days' imprisonment is much too light, and we enhance that sentence by directing the convict to undergo a further term of six months rigorous imprisonment."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHINAMAN SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, two Chinamen, Ho Tung Hong Lu and Ali Chung Chrw Poo were charged by Mr. Hudson of the Excise Department with illegal possession of cocaine worth about Rs. 1,280 without any license.

The prosecution story was that prior to their arrest and the seizure of the cocaine the accused attempted to smuggle it into the City and had gone so far as to offer a bribe to a peon of the Excise Department who, however pretended to accept the offer but at the opportune moment reported the matter to the authorities.

The evidence showed that Excise yeon Narayan Raghoo (No. 9) noticed the accused Ah Chung hailing a victoria near the Docks on Tuesday evening. The Chinaman's nervous looks roused his suspicion and he stealthily went near the victoria. The Chinaman noticed him and after some conversation offered him Rs. 200 if he would allow him to take into the city some quantity of the cocaine from the ship. The peon consented and Wednesday morning was fixed for engagement. On Wednesday morning the peon was present at the appointed place with another peon of the Customs Department. Both the accused on their way to s.s. "Pilsna" lying in No. 11 Alexandra Dock.

The accused Ah Chung beckoned to Narayan who went on board the ship. There the accused Ho Tung brought the bundles of cocaine from somewhere to a cabin where the accused Ah Chung and the Excise peon were seated. The peon then suggested that a more propitious time for teh safe smuggling and irrtired posting the other peon near the gate of the cabin. Peon Narayan ran to the Excise Office and reported the matter to the Inspector. Inspector W. Rice proceeded to the spot and found the bundle in the cabin. The accused Ah Chung was further alleged to have admitted the ownership of the cocaine. He bought the whole quantity in Trieste for £40.

It was argued by Mr. Chotalal Desai on behalf of Ho Tung that he had no material connection with the offence but Mr. Hudson contended that in as much as the accused carried the bundle he helped in the commission of the offence.

Ah Chung who admitted his guilt and prayed for mercy was sentenced by his Worship to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default two months' additional R. I.

Ho Tung was discharged.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

Before the same Magistrate, Kassam Sultan was prosecuted for illicit possession of 27 ounces of cocaine valued at Rs. 1,080. It was alleged that at about 1 p.m. on Wednesday he was found by police constable No. 1847—I in possession of the quantity of cocaine tied up in a bundle and concealed in his loins. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default two months' additional R. I.

Mr. Hudson prosecuted.

PARSI GIRL'S TRAGIC DEATH

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

The Coroner resumed inquest on Thursday evening touching the death of Bhikiba Cooverji (9) a Parsi girl who died on Saturday as result of motor car accident near Petit Sanitorium under circumstances already reported in these columns. Dr. Karaka the driver of the car was present in the Court. Mr. B. J Dhondy, pleader appeared on behalf of the mother of the deceased while Mr. K. M. Chanbal, Bar-at-law was watching the proceedings on behalf of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. Ld.

Naja Cooverji, sister of the deceased said, she was inside the gate near the pillar when accident took place. Witness was not in the centre of the car.

Replying to Dr. Karaka witness said the car suddenly came near the gate. The moment it came near the gate, witness raised her hand to stop. Witness turned to warn her sister who was close by.

Manekbai Cooverji then said at the time of the accident along with the other girls she was with the deceased near the gate. Witness was inside the gate near the pillar. Witness and other four girls were near the pillar when a motor car suddenly came. It was going to the compound of the Sanitorium It took a sharp turn. Witness did not hear any sound of a horn. Deceased was leaning against a pillar. She (deceased) remained outside while three girls went inside the gate Her elder sister remained outside with the deceased.

Replying to Dr. Karaka witness said she did not know from which direction the car was coming.

Manekshah Pirojshah Karaka said he was in the car with Dr. Karaka when the accident took places. The car was going towards the Sanitorium. The car was running from 10 to 15 miles an hour and while turning the speed was reduced to seven miles an hour. Before taking a turn towards the main road, the horn was blown. Near the gate witness saw four girls and a lady in a line on the right side of the pillar. When the horn was blown all girls except the deceased scattered to the right. The car was about ten feet from the girls when they scatterrd. As the girls scattered, the car proceeded. Witness Naja turned and came in front of the car and was talling the deceased. As the deceased was near the car Dr. Karaka swerved the car to the right and the right front wheel of the car went on the footpath. Deceased then ran towards the gate from the footpath. Witness therefore, jumped off the car. Witness jumped off not because he apprehended danger to himself bot because it took an unusual course. He then heard shrieks of the deceased. He did not see how the deceased was hurt. If Dr. Karaka had stooped down to apply the brake witness would have seen it. Dr. Karaka applied the foot brake but the car did not stop. If Dr. Karaka had taken his car in the centrr witness Naja would have been injured by a mud guard.

Replying to Mr. Dhondy, witness said the car was Baby Rover. The car took a turn from the middle of the road. When the car took the turn it was on the top gear. While going down without changing the gear witness said he could lower the speed by means of clutches. The car could be stopped in a pace or two. Witness had measured the footpath which was five inches. Even if foot brake and were clutches applied, and the car was running at seven miles an hour, it would have gone on the foot path, if the brake was tight The engine stopped working after the accident.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED ABSCONDING OF PETTY CONTRACTOR,

800 WORKMEN IN DISTRESS.

On Friday last a few of the men and women workers at the Development Works at Naigaum applied to Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, the Secretai of Labour in Bombay for immediate relief of about 800 men who had not only lost their job but also one month and twenty days' wages amounting to Rs. 28,000. Mr. Jhabwala inquired of Mr. Harvey, the Engineer of the Department but he was not there, whereupon inquiry was made of Mr. Chotani, who volunteered to place before Mr. Jhabwala all the facts of the case. On Monday morning Mr. Jhabwala along with the men saw Mr Chotani's Sons on the Works who very kindly submitted all the account books etc. to Mr. Jhabwala and explained that Mr. Chotani had given on certain terms his contract to a petty contractor by name Devakaran Durgha Maistry. This gentleman had at different times taken advances from Mr. Chotani the accummulation thereof became so great that Mr. Chotani thereafter refused to make payments until all the dues were paid off by Devakaran. The tussle between the chief contractor and the petty contractor is reported to have proceeded while the Development Officers merely looked on. Mr. Chotani last week sent to Devakaran a cheque for Rs. 6,435, the balance of his dues to the latter which the latter refused an thereafter absconded. Now the 800 men under the petty contractor are clamouring for payment. Mr. Chotani refuses to have anything to do with the men and the men cannot find Devakaran. All the same Mr. Chotani has reemployed the stranded men and also helped them a little. Mr. Jhabwala had later an interview with the Development Engineer who refused to interfere. The sight of poor men and women with their infants is most distressing. Mr. Jhabwala has lodged a complaint with the Police Commissioner on behalf of the men and asked him to issue a warrant against Devakaran.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Captain C. S. W. Rayner of the 4th/2nd Bombay Pioneers has been appointed to act as Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, for a period of six months from the 27th April 1924.

Mr. B.N. Sanjjana, LL.B., to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. Indravadan Narayanbhai Mehta, Barat-Law, to act as fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. P. L. Thacker, LL.B., to act as Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. N.T. Jungalwala, LL.B., to hold the temporary appointment of Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on a pay of Rs. 800 per mensem.

Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai, LL.B., to act as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Khan Bahadur M. A. Kadri, O.B.E., LL.B., appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Nasik.

Mr. R. R. Simpson, M.Sc., to be Chief Inspector of Mines for the whole of British India and the officers named below to be Inspectors of Mines:—

Mr. J. H. Lang; Mr. D. Penman, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., Mr. G.S. Cameron; Mr. W. Kirby, M.I.M.E., Mr. N. G. Chatterjee; Mr. N. Barough, B.Sc.; Mr. H. M. Mitra B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.A.I.E.E.

The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., on relief by the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, vice Mr. W.H. Nelson, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., reverting.

The Reverend J. C. Hall, Chaplain of Dharwar, to be Chaplain of Ghorpuri, vice the Reverend E. E. Hill.

The Reverend W. F. M. Hamerton, Acting Archdeacon of Bombay and Bishop's Chaplain, to be Chaplain of Ghorpuri, pending relief by the Reverend J. C. Hall, vice the Reverend E. E. Hill.

Mr. R. N. Welingkar to officiate as Professor of English at the Karnatak College, Dharwar, from 11th March to 19th June 1924, vice Mr. N. S. Takakhhav transferred to the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and from 20th June 1924, vice Mr. H. G. Rawlinson transferred to the Deccan College, Poona.

Mr. S. V. Trivedi, L.M. & S., B.M.S., has been placed on general duty at the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, with effect from the forenoon of 8th July 1924.

On return from leave Mr. N. H. Kulkarny, M.C.P.S., D.M.R.E. (Cantab) B.M.S., has been placed in charge of X-Ray work at the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, with effect from the forenoon of 1st July 1924. The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

MEETING ON CHAWPATTY SANDS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the Chaupatty Sands for the celebration of the Anniversary of the late Lokamanya Tilak, when Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sjt. V. J. Patel, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Sjt. B. P. Bharucha, Dr. Saverker, Messrs. Jamnadas Darkadas, S. V. Puntambekar, Baubhai T. Desai, J. K. Mehta and others will address the meeting. Sjt. K. P. Khadilker will preside. The public are invited to attend the meeting.

"LIFE AND WORKS OF LOKAMANYA"

MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Balubhoy Desai, Jamnadas Mehta, Jaysukhlal Mehta, Dr. K. Patel, L. R. Tairsee and Mr. Manu Madon will speak on "The Life and Works of the Lokmanya." Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

"LESSONS FROM TILAK'S LIFE"

ANOTHER MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Lok. Tilak's fourth Anniversary will be celebrated to-day (Friday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya at 9-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Tilak Swarajya Sangha, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Prof. P. V. Kane, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Y. V. Nene and others will address the meeting on "Lessons from Tilak's Life." All are cordially invited to attend.

AT KALACHOWKY.

In memory of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. in the pandal opposite Hajee Dawood's Hall, Kalachowky Road, near Chinch Pokli Station. Mr. S. V. Puntambeker, Principal, National College will preside. Dr. Savarker, Mr. R. A. Gole and S. V. Despande will speak on "Lokmanya's Swadesh Seva." All are cordially invited to attend.

AT VILLE PARLE.

Under the auspices of the Parla Tilak Vidyalaya, a public meeting will be held today (Friday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the Saraswati Hall of the Vidyalaya, Ville Parle, to celebrate the fourth Anniversary Day of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak when Mr. D. G. Kele will address the audience. All are cordially invited to attend.

ART AND ARTISTS.

At a well-attended meeting of the Art Society of India held last Saturday in the Society's rooms Mr. H. K. Karande delivered a lecture on "Practical Experiences of Art and Artists", Mr. A. Fernandez presiding. Mr. Karande whose interest in art began to exercise its spell so far back as 1883, when the present School of Art was, as he said, only about five years old, was naturally reminiscent. There were he said, about 150 students at the time he joined the School. The importance of Gujarati, Marathi Arithmetic and Geometry was he remarked, not less obvious than the instruction in pure art training. He dwelt briefly on the methods of teaching then practised. But the most important because the most instructive portion of his speech was where he described in terms simple and sincere, his struggle to win the career of an artist. His experiences of the life of "scene-painters," of the students who struggled for an earning and finally the opposition of his parents who refused to believe that a "sign-board painter", a "house-decorator" or a "scene-painter", the usual conception of an artist's career, was more respectable than a clerk Despite the recommendation of his principal, despite the influence exerted by his teachers who were to him not art teachers, but brothers, he was not allowed to follow the career his instincts dictated. The offer of a clerkship, on a monthly salary of Rs. 25, was too tangible an offer to be lost for the artist's uncertain prospects! He concluded with a story from Corregio's life.

The lecture was followed by speeches from the members who made several valuable suggestions. Mr. Pithawalla deplored the indifference towards "outline" of the younger artists. Mr. Mirghay suggested that the Society should facilitate the record of the achievements of the artists who were once well-known figures in their world. Mr. Dhurandhar related the story of Bhivan ar artist who was refused a free scholarship because he was a son of a *hamal* employed at the School, not expected to sit side by side with the more "respectable" students. A mention was also made about the ascetic artist Jagannath who, it was said, painted on carpets and *durries* if he could not procure, or was too lazy to do so, paper or canvas. References were also made to Bapuji Dinanath, Krishnarao Bhai and other celebrites of a time that was no more. Mr. Lalkaka said the public only thought of the artists when some body died. He believed that the artists were largely employed on memorials. No single individual undertook to commission the artists for any other work.

Before the lecture Mr. Dhurandhar formally opened the issuing lecture of the Society's Library.

A PARSI DUPED.

Meherjibhoy Ardeshir Vajifdar reports to the police that during the month of April 1924 he rrad an advertisement in one of the local papers to the effect that an Assistant Manager was wanted for a litho press at Nagpur, C.P. He interviewed the advertiser, one K. M. Patel alias K. M. Chonkar of Girgaon Road, who told him that he was opening a lithopress at Nagpur, C. P., that the machinery was on its way from Germany and that the son of a Mohmedan millionaire at Nagpur was going to work in the press without remuneration, as he was a friend of the family. A deposit of Rs. 5,000 was asked for but as Vajifdar had not that amount he accepted Rs. 100, Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 2,000. An agreement was drawn up and hurriedly signed by Vajifdar who on reading it later on found that Rs. 5,000 had been entered as the amount to be deposited instead of Rs. 1,500 as had been agreed upon. He was alarmed at this and after much entreaty Patel was induced to prepare another agreement on the 8th June which was ante-dated to 23rd May, 1924 for Rs. 1,500. On the 10th June he was told that the machinrry had arrived, that the millionaire's son was waiting and that he must be prepared to leave for Nagpur on the 13th June. The complainant was also told that if he deposited another sum of Rs. 2,000 hr would be made Manager. He produced this amount and Patel promised to prepare another agreement at Nagpur. On the 13th June, the complainant was ready to leave Bombay but was again put off. On his being asked to stand by his agreement or return the amount deposited, Patel put off. Subsequently the complainant ascertained that another individual had been duped likewise and had actually stayed for three months at Nagpur awaiting the arrival of the machinery which never came. The complainant therefore lodged this complaint. The police are making enquiries.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

GUNNERS FIFTH DEFEAT

BOMBAY GYM. ..... 2 goals.
(Irvine and Etherington)
101 R. G. A. ..... 1 goal.
(Bacon)

For the fifth time in the last two weeks, the 101 coast Battery R. G. A. suffered a defeat at the hands of the Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday evening when the latter won by the odd goal in three. The absence of flood in the forward line and that of Gingell in the first line of defence, were handicaps to the gunners and the civilians had the better of the game in the initial period. Pilt has been off-colour lately and Gardiner was particularly shaky in the first half. French, the R. G. A. pivotal man tested Nicol with a low shot and the later fumbled badly. A second kick by Bacon found the net. Despite the early success of the R. G. A., the Gymkhana continued to attack and Irvine scored the equaliser off a pass from the right that rolled across the R. G. A. goal-mouth.

After lemon time the teams began a fresh contest and on level terms. The pace in the second moiety was distinctly faster and the Gymkhana defence proved more stable. From the kick-off Gillespie got away and from his pass Etherington tested James with a stinging low left-foot kick which was hard to hold. French and Bacon made a good run and Hillman expecting Gardiner to make a clearance let the former through. To make matters worse, Lowry mis-kicked, sending the ball spinning into the hands of Nicol whose coolness averted calamity. In his next attempt, French eluded Gardiner but Nicol ran out and intercepted a dangerous pass. Pilt was blundering badly and could not keep the ball once but Etherington's footwork puzzled the R. G. A. defence. James was just in time to touch over the bat, a back kick from Pilt and the resulting flog kick was abortive. The absence of Gingell in the half line was keenly felt and the Gunners need a better man on the right wing to be a danger to a mediocre defence. Waddle shot wide a fine pass from French and after this the military defence was kept busy by Sparshott, Etherington and Gillespie. The last named directed a hard shot from nearly a right and the clearance was received by Etherington whose hot shot beat the R. G. A. Custodian. A blinding shower began to pour and play slackened up but only for a few minutes. The Artillery quintette strove hand to draw level but Gardiner and Lowry were not to be caught napping. French however erected an opening in the closing stages but Bacon bungled an a golden opportunity by shooting a bit wide.

Teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Nicol; Lowry and Gardiner; Leach, Reid and Hillman; Gillespie, Pitt, Irvine, Etherington and Sparshott.

101 R. G. A.:—James; Davis and Reaney; Griths, Babbage and Marston; Milne, Byrne, French, Bacon and Waddle.

Referee:—Mr. W. Godwin.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

LONDON CRY WINS.

LONDON, July 30.

The following is the result of the Goodwood Stakes (formerly Goodwood Plate):—

London Cry	.....	1
Boddam , ,	.....	2
Bolet Satan	.....	3

Thirteen ran. Won by six lengths, three lengths between second and third.

Betting at start.—5/1 against Bolet Satan, 100/9 against London Cry, 100/6 against Boddam.—Reuter.

GOODWOOD CUP,

LONDON, July 31

The following is the result of Goodwood Cup:—

Toresina	.....	1
Leonardo	.....	2
Keror	.....	3

Six ran.—Won by a neck. Three lengths between the second and the third.

Betting:—9/4 against Toresina, 3/1 Leonardo, 5/1 Keror.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 30.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began today—

Surrey versus Hampshire at Oval.—Surrey have made 119 for one. Hobbs scored 57.

Notts versus Leicester at Nottingham.—Leicester made 121. Barratt took four for thirteen and Richmond four for 25. Notts have made 201 for two. George Gunn scored 87 and Carr is 74 not out.

Somerset versus Warwick at Taunton.—Somerset scored 99. Howell took five for 36 and Wyatt five for 47. Warwick have made 110 for seven.

Yorkshire versus Derbyshire at Hudders. field.—Yorkshire have made 201 for three. Holmes scored 107 and Oldroyd 58.

Sussex versus South Africans at Brighton. —South Africans made 337. Nourse scored 73 and Hands 58, not out.

Owing to rain no play was possible at Leyton in the match between Essex and Lancashire.—Reuter.

ENGLISH TEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

The following have been selected to form the English cricket team which is to go to Australia in Autumn:—A. E. R. Gilligan (Captain), Douglas, J. Bryan, Chapman, Gibson, Sandham, Strudwick, Richard Tyldesley, Tate, Hendren, Sutcliffe, A. Freeman (Kent), Roy Kilner, Hearns and Woolley. With the exception of another wicketkeeper the team is now complete.—Reuter.

RUGBY.

LONDON, July 30.

Potchefstroom.—The British Rugby Union Football team has defeated Western Transvaal.—Reuter.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is reduced to 4 per cent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—Hindu Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. All Blacks, Cooperage.

The S.S. "Narkunda" with the English Mails of July 17 due at 1 a.m.

Celebration of Lokmanya's Anniversary, Chaupatty Sands, 6 p.m., Mr. Khadilker to preside.

Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya; (1) at 6-30 p.m.; lecture on 'Life and Work of the Lokmanya,' Mr. V. J. Patel presiding; (2) at 9-30 p.m., lecture on 'Lessons from Tilak's Life.'

SATURDAY, August 2.

The S.S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races:—First Extra Meeting.

Harwood League—West Yorks vs. R. A. 70 Co.

Harwood League—2nd Dn.—West Yorks "B" vs. Mechanical Transport, Colaba.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug 1 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 7h. 15m.
Aug. 2 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
Aug. 3 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
Aug. 4 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 13m.
Aug. 5 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 13m.
Aug. 6 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 12m.
Aug. 7 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 12m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the mails from London of the 24th inst. arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 30th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Amur Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 30th instant, and due to arrive here via Colombo on 11th August.

NAYAR SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

An emergent special general meeting of the above Samaj, will be held at the Nayar Samaj Hostel Hall, 26, Vincent Cross Road Dadar on Sunday, (the 3rd inst., at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) to consider the serious situation created by the heavy floods in Malabar. All members are requested to attend.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 30th July to 6 a.m. of 31st July:

Small-pox attackc 6, death 1; Cholera attack 1, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack 1, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 95.

PROBATIONARY ACCOUNTANTS IN RY ACCTS. DEPT.

Regarding the advertisement inserted in our paper in the issue of Monday last (July 28th) in connection with the appointment of Probationary Accountants in the Railway Accounts Department, there has crept a clerical mistake in the said advertisement. The maximum age is 23 and not 22 as wrongly shown in the advertisement.

MARATHA VAIBHAV MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Maratha Vaibhav Mandal a meeting of the Maratha community of Bombay is to be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. at Fanaswadi in the Vaibhav Hall to celebrate the birthday of Shree Chatrapati Rajaram Maharaj of Kolhapur.

"LAW OF LOVE."

Tarasavee Upasaka Mynn will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (77, Apollo Street, Fort), to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "Law of Love." The lecture is open to the public.

SCOUTMASTER A. R. M. SIDIKI.

Mr. Abdul Rahman Mahmood Sidiki, Scoutmaster and Cubmaster of the 26th Bombay (St. Michael's Middle School, Mahim) Boy Scout Troop is the only Mahomedan Scoutmaster in the City of Bombay and is the first Bombay Indian Scoutmaster who passed Scout Officers' Correspondence course on 30th November, 1923 and the Cubmasters' Correspondence course on the 4th July last at the Scouters' Training Centre, Gilwell Park, Chingford, Essex, England.

ACCIDENTLY BURNT WHILE ASLEEP

Thr Coroner held an inquest on Thursday evening touching the death of Isabel Fernandez (21) residing with her husband at De Lisle Road. It appeared the deceased was sleeping on Wednesday at 10 p.m. in her bed a lamp was kept burning on a table. Suddenly her husband heard her cries and found her clothes on fire. He threw a blanket over her and had her removed to J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. IN SALSETTE.

A Government resolution says: In partial modification of Government Resolution dated the 15th May 1924, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) have appointed the Hon. Mr. J. R. Martin, to be Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the re-organization of the existing system of local self-government in Salsette in lieu of the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division. Government have also appointed Mr. R. D. Bell, to be a member of the Committee.

VICTIM OF BRUTAL ASSAULT RECOVERS

Mr. K. M. Krishnamurti, a student of the Elphinstone College who was brutally stabbed a few days ago near the Bandstand by some 'mavalis' and was removed to G. T. Hospital was discharged on Thursday from the hospital as cured. His assailants are still at large.

MUNICIPAL STORAGE TANKS COLLAPSE

On Thursday morning two storage tanks belonging to the Bombay Municipality situate at Dhobi Talao near Elphinstone High School suddenly collapsed. The tanks were kept to supply water for Municipal water carts. The collapsed created a thundering sound. Fortunately no one was injured.

A MARWARI ROBBED.

In the early hours of Wednesday morning a gang of Pathans entered a shop of a Marwari situate at Parbhadevi Parel, and carried away property valued at Rs. 200. They tried to break open a safe, but their attempt proved futile. They were all armed with weapons. The police on being informed arrested 13 Pathans on suspicion and placed them on Thursday before Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Dadar Police Court. With a view to make further enquiries the police asked for a remand, which was granted.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY AUGUST 1, 1924.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

It is most opportune that Gujarat is holding a National Educational Conference under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi during the first week of August. The Conference will be unique in the sense that Mahatma Gandhi will not only guide its deliberations but also take an active part in laying down courses for the schools and giving them a new life and vigour. National education received some attention at the All-India Educational Conference held at Benares last year, and at a Provincial Conference at Poona in April this year. But both these Conferences dealt with the question of the curriculum. What national education is has often been vaguely discussed but the stage has not as yet been reached of having a certain number of homogenous institutions following a definite set of ideas and principles, well organised and moulding a large part of the national life of the country. Nor has sufficient time elapsed for valuing the consolidated results of the attempts made and continued up till now. And yet the public is impatient to count profits and losses and examine the balance sheet.

In our opinion the problem of national education is not solved by insisting only on the independence from Government control. Its other aspects are equally important, namely, its finance, the co-ordination of various provincial efforts, and efficient management. The most pressing problems, however, are, first, the relation of the education to the needs of locality, second, the creation of the will to persist, and third, continuous propaganda. The first desideratum, therefore, is the drafting of courses which will be suitable to the locality not only from the point of view of literacy and culture but also from that of training of the hand the eye, and even the mind in order to make a student self-supporting and independent. The present courses are not well suited to the dependent classes or even self-supporting classes, because they are a mixture, half-hearted and halting. The urban course has to be more technical and vocational, the rural to be more cultural and leading to permanent literacy. In both cases a minimum of literary education is essential but in the higher stages the emphasis has to be different. Even in villages, where hereditary occupations of farmers or artisans is lost or is not paying, the technical side will have to be developed. The position of the education of girls and the "depressed" classes is not different so much in point of curriculum as of social prejudices and inter-relationships. In these cases literary as well as vocational schools where they can develop their hereditary occupations and import general knowledge, are as much necessary as in other cases. This is the only line—the line of least resistance and utility—which will lead to further progress. Then only well a number of students be attracted to those schools and their parents will soon realise their importance.

Having thus first suited education to the locality and to the classes according to their wants—intellectual and vocational,—in addition to providing general education as regards their physical development and religious needs—it will be incumbent upon the pioneers to persist in carrying out the programme of national education with tenacity, faith and good will. Workers in the cause of education should devote themselves wholly to it, and should not divert their energies into other fields of works however important they may be. This is the only way not only to create confidence in the public but to gain their active support. There may be few institutions in the beginning but on their careful development will depend the success and spread of National Education. The present policy of multiplication of a uniform type of institutions in different localities where different types suited to different classes are necessary has been a great drawback from the point of view of students. Moreover, in the present circumstances only certain types of institutions can attract a sufficient number of students for them to continue and to grow. The third requirement is proper propaganda about these institutions. We consider it essential to induce people to take interest in these institutions by making them co-partners in their management and financing and also by bringing to the notice of the public, in all possible ways, their aims, their superiority and suitability in the subjects taught, and their other national virtues of independence and simplicity. The present depression in national education is due to its dependence on the everchanging character of the political bodies and their executives. Success will come only if there is a stable policy as well as devotion and independence. However, to bring the whole of India in this movement at this stage is not practicable for want of men and means, nor is the public sufficiently responsive. To make national education nation-wide will require time, experience, workers, and public sympathy. Till then general propaganda must be carried on to educate the people out of their present apathy by steady work. But if the Conference adopts the aim of training only village workers, then only a set of few higher institutions at different centres on a standardized Ashram system must be started and maintained. There is no need for the type of schools and colleges or universities we are having now. Therefore there is a great responsibility laid upon the Conference to define definitely the aim, which national education as organised by Congress bodies is going to put before the public and the way in which it proposes to suit its curriculum and institutions to its needs.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

In his last London Letter published in the "Sunday Chronicle" Mr. Horniman while expressing his conviction that he did not expect India ever to attain real freedom except through the efforts of her own people, urged that it is unfair to the British public, as it is to ourselves, to allow the process of deluding the former by self-styled deputations from India like those of Mrs. Besant's Conventionists. "The resumption of foreign propaganda by the Congress" he insisted, "is essential in order that the people of Britain may be kept in touch with real Indian opinion and made to understand that there can be no honourable understanding with India except on the terms of her recognition by the British Government as an absolutely equal partner in the Empire, enjoying without adulteration all the rights that are possessed by the self-governing Dominions." The same considerations have been urged over and over again in these columns and they are re-inforced by the special London cable which we published yesterday which drew attention to the unceasing flow of alarmist telegrams to the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" supposed to be hatched in the bureaucratic conclaves in Simla and transmitted via Calcutta and Allahabad. The object of these alarmist cables is clear, namely, to frighten the Labour Cabinet into a policy of reaction. The fact that these alarmist messages, as our special cable says, defeat their purpose by their exaggerated misrepresentations and are taken at their true value by informed parliamentary circles does not make the need for foreign propaganda less imperative. There is nothing which is more likely to strengthen the self-created delusion in the mind of the average Britisher about the need for British domination than exaggerated reports about the Hindu-Muslim tension and the supposed conflict of interest between Indian Nationalists and the Ruling Princes. The communal riots and the alleged tension between Indian Nationalists and the Ruling Princes are brought into requisition with mischievous reiteration to stifle the protesting voice of conscience at the moral wrong of the economic and political domination of India, involved in the continuation of the present system of government, but never a word is uttered to explain why the Indian States are generally free from the Hindu-Muslim bitterness or disturbances. It is such palpably dishonest campaign of calumny that needs to be silenced by truth. India must stand on her own legs and shall win freedom only through her own unaided effort and the present Labour Government is not likely to help her a bit. But, as Mr. Horniman urges, the time is not very distant when there will be a real Labour or Socialist Government in power in England and it will save endless trouble if, when that time comes, the fully accredited representatives of the Indian people are on the spot ready to present without compromise the full demand of India to the British Parliament and to make the British Government understand that nothing less will be acceptable—apart, of course, from the fact that as India seeks nothing but an honourable understanding with the British people, it is unfair to the latter, whatever their guilt in the wrong done to her, that they should continue to be deluded and misled by the enemies of Indian freedom.

INDIA'S LOSS.

The impoverishment, moral no less than material, which India has sustained from the unfair economic relationship which she has been obliged to maintain with England for over a century past, in exchange for *pax Britannica*, is a fact which every impartial critic of British rule will have to admit. Of course, India has derived large and invaluable benefits, of both a moral and material character, from the British connection, but they do not and cannot outweigh the visible deterioration of an ancient and highly civilised nation through the deliberate as well as indeliberate suppression of its initiative and the exploitation of its resources in the interest of the ruling nation. It is the realisation of this fact, more than the denial of political rights and political institutions of a modern type, which is eating as iron into the soul of the nation and standing in the way of the reconciliation between the two nations, which have so much of a truly noble character in common. No doubt, the long suppressed genius of the Indian people is at last beginning to assert itself in spite of all obstacles thrown in its way, but not much credit is due to those who have been wielding the destinies of the people for this phenomenon. These latter have been concerning themselves mostly with plans for their own aggrandisement at the expense of their ward. The loss, moral and material, in various directions, which India has sustained through the British connection, is well summed up by Mr. C. F. Andrews in an article contributed to the current number of the "Contemporary Review." Mr. Andrews classifies the loss under four main heads. He first shows how the British predominance in India acts as a deterrent to initiative, enterprise and leadership. Secondly, he shows what a great drain of wealth the "Home" Charges have proved to be. Thirdly, the economic advantages which England has derived in the past and is still deriving have contributed to both the material and moral impoverishment of India. Lastly, "the heavy incidence of the Land Revenue causes agricultural depression and a general impoverishment, which leads to moral poverty in its turn." Though as testified by the "Imperial Gazetteer," the masses of India constitute "the most patient and frugal peasantry in the world," they are weighted with debt and haunted by the spectre of famine. A century of "Trust" has not succeeded in making the ward stand on his own legs, though the trustee has waxed strong and prosperous all the while. There is only one remedy for the plight to which India has been reduced and that is Swaraj, which is the God-given birth-right of all nations, small and big.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"Give me but the liberty of the Press; and I will give the Minister a venal House of Peers, I will give him a corrupt and a servile House of Commons, I will give him the full swing of the patronage of office, I will give him the whole host of Ministerial influence, will give him all the power that place can confer upon him to purchase submission and overawe resistance; and yet armed with the *liberty of the Press* I will go forth to meet him undismayed. I will attack the mighty fabric he has reared with that mightier engine, and lay it beneath the ruins of the abuses it was meant to shelter."

SHERIDAN.

Attacks on Women.

Maulana Mahomed Ali has lost no time in condemning, as did Hakim Ajmal Khan the cowardly attacks, by the "goondas" of his community, on women and children during the recent unfortunate Delhi disturbances. He says:—

"I feel more ashamed than I can say learning that some of my co-religionists had no scruples to attack women and children and desecrate a place of worship. It has been urged that this was not without provocation, but I cannot conceive of any provocation, which can excuse such an abomination. We must condemn them from the housetops in the most unqualified manner and we must continue to persist in this, till the mentality, even of the *badmash*, is changed. I understand that two Muslim women were also assaulted, but that, too, can offer no excuse, for those Mussalmans that have been guilty of similar assaults on Hindu women. I leave my Hindu brethren to condemn their own *goondas*. Sufficient are for each community the *goondas* thereof."

Hakim Ajmal Khan, who gave expression to the feeling of every true Muslim when he said that he trembled with the deepest indignation at the very idea of his co-religionists exhibiting such wanton and callous disregard for the honour and sanctity of women, has declared his intention to invite the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the Central Khilafat Committee to stand up and exercise all that is best in Islam in order to condemn, and prevent the repetition of such acts of savage lawlessness. We have no doubt but that the two bodies concerned will take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

Flogging in Jails.

We cannot say whether Sir Maurice Hayward contemplates with equanimity the record of floggings in jails during his regime. According to the figures he himself disclosed in the Council, these floggings increased from 36 in 1922 to 98 in 1923, the Yeravda Central Prison heading the list with 54. The "mutinous conduct" of the Mulshi Peta prisoners is given as a part reason for the marked increase in the number of floggings. The Jail Committee recommended that flogging should be resorted to only in cases of "mutinous conduct", but jail administrators have their own ways of interpreting the expression Disobedience of any instruction given by any prison official or even doing a thing which is not approved of by the officials is not seldom construed into a "mutiny." Sir Maurice Hayward has given a list of offences for which the prisoners were flogged and which, doubtless, constitute in his eyes clear "mutinous conduct." Here are some offences, besides assaults on and abuse of prison officials, recited by him: "refusing to parade", "refusing to work", "short work", "wandering and giving a lot of trouble to the staff", "defying authority", "impudently going on hunger-strike", "disobedience of orders", "going to the help of another bad boy", "causing himself hurt", "malingering", "holding indiscipline (*sic*)", "fighting", "feigning madness", and "shouting 'Allaho Akabar' (*sic*) and refusing to work for days." All these things, we admit, are calculated to cause "a lot of trouble" to the prison officials and will be hardly relished by them, but is the Home Member quite confident that he will be able to convince the public of any civilised country, including his own, that each of these offences constitute "mutiny" or "mutinous conduct", as the terms are understood in civilised countries? Is it not because officials in this country are a law unto themselves and are in a position to flout public opinion with impunity that such flagrant abuses in prison administration continue to obtain in defiance of the moral conscience of the nation and of the whole of humanity?

The Official Attitude.

During the debates in the Council on the question of flogging, we never heard one word of regret from any official that flogging was being awarded as a punishment for even such slight offences as short task. On the other hand, every official who justified the resort to it, seemed to be pleased with the fact that the same was proving effective. Did not more than one ex-official witness in the O'Dwyer-Nair trial say that Indians preferred flogging to imprisonment? Asked whether the Government's attention had been drawn to the defects in the jail administration, as pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India", Sir Maurice Hayward is reported to have remarked that the articles in "Young India" "do not disclose any defects in jail administration of which Government is not aware and to remedy which Government is not already taking steps." Will Sir Maurice let us know since when these defects have been under the observation of Government and since when Government have been trying to remedy them and what are the steps taken so far in this regard? Do the Government regard the award of flogging even in cases of ordinary jail indiscipline as a defect of the administration and are they taking steps to remedy that defect?

The City Police.

The Government of Bombay profess to be ignorant of the existence of any discontent among the Indian officers of the Bombay City Police on the ground of preferential treatment to their European colleagues. At least, so Sir Maurice Hayward, the *ma-bap* of the Police, assured Mr. K. F. Nariman who had interpellated him on the subject in the Council. Though the European sergeants stand on the same level, in theory at least, with the Indian sub-inspectors, their pay is fixed at Rs. 200—5—250, while that of the latter is fixed at Rs. 125—5—200. That is to say, an Indian sub-inspector is obliged to put in a service of 15 years before he can aspire to earn the starting pay of his European comrade. But, if Sir Maurice is to be believed, the sub-inspector is quite content with his lot and does not at all feel that he is treated unfairly in comparison with the sergeant. Asked why the scale of pay of the sergeant was kept at the higher level, Sir Maurice had a ready explanation. He stated that it was so fixed because "suitable recruits cannot be obtained for a smaller wage", while the lower scale of pay of the Indian sub-inspectors "attracts suitable candidates in numbers sufficient to offer a wide field for selection." We are not only prepared to agree with Sir Maurice in his latter statement, but would make bold to assert that even if he were to bring down the scale of pay of the sub-inspectors to Rs. 75—5—200 he would get any number of candidates who would suit him. With Sir Maurice, apparently, the question is primarily one of the market-value of the candidate, the human consideration playing quite a subordinate part. Has Sir Maurice ever cared to enquire whether the sub-inspectors would be better able to feed their own as well as their family mouths if they were paid Rs. 200 to start with instead of Rs. 125? It is extremely unlikely that he has. Why should he, so long as India produces "suitable candidates" who are prepared to accept even Rs. 125 when Rs. 200 is denied to them? In Bombay many a starving matriculate is prepared to accept even Rs. 25 and slave for ten hours for his hard-hearted employer. If asked why he pays so low a salary to his employees, the employer will, no doubt, return the same answer as the present *ma-bap* of the Police—namely, that he is able to get any number of "suitable candidates" on Rs. 25. But, we do not think that any employer will, on this account, contend that his employee is quite satisfied with what he gets and does not at all feel any resentment towards the employer on account of the latter's hard-heartedness.

Invidious Treatment.

Invidiousness of treatment is shown not only in respect of the scale of pay, but also in respect of promotion. This may not be apparent just at present, in the case of promotion of sub-inspectors and sergeants to the rank of deputy inspectors, but it becomes obvious when the ranks of inspectors and superintendents are reached. According to Sir Maurice's own figures, only 19 out of 47 inspectors and only 2 out of 10 superintendents are Indians, at present. What more convincing evidence is wanted to show that Indian officers are kept down, in order to make room for their European colleagues? That this policy of suppression obtains from top to bottom in the Department, may be seen further from the statement made by Sir Maurice, in reply to a question put by Mr. S. J. Zunzarrao, that though there are in the service as many as 168 persons who have passed the departmental examination qualifying for sub-inspectors' posts, only 24 have been appointed as substantive sub-inspectors. Evidently it is not considered prudent to swell the ranks of the sub-inspectors and increase the disparity between the favoured European few and the motley crowd of Indian officers. Even in respect of divisional and station charges in the city, the discrimination is sufficiently glaring. Only one out of the seven divisional superintendents is an Indian and only three of the 19 police station inspectors are Indians.

UNEMPLOYMENT POLICY.

LIBERAL CRITICISM.

REDUCTION OF MINISTER'S SALARY REJECTED.

LONDON, July 30.

At the instance of the Liberals in the House of Commons the Government's unemployment policy was reviewed by Mr. Snowden who at the outset drew ironical cheers and laughter while remarking that Government had a positive remedy for unemployment but the more positive the remedy the slower the cure. The Chancellor foreshadowed the proposals which, though involving heavy public expenditure, he hoped would add to the productive capacity of the country, notably construction of new roads and development of electricity. He emphasised the importance of foreign trade and hoped that the Inter-Allied Conference would result in such agreement as would give the people of Europe confidence to settle down to work and reopen continental markets but we were bound to be a faced with intensified competition in the world's trade. Therefore, we must do everything possible to cheapen and improve production.

Mr. Snowden stated that the Government was bringing pressure on railway companies to recondition and re-equip their lines and to adopt electrification. Government had decided to revive the Severn barrage scheme which, if undertaken, would be the most difficult engineering feat in history. Government had accepted the principle of Exchequer assistance to beet sugar industry for a period of ten years which he assured would enable six new factories to be started almost immediately. He believed that this was one of the biggest things that could be done for British agriculture which it would revive.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Macnamara twitted the Government for adopting schemes at which it had previously sneered.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans criticised the schemes on the ground that they would not find work for men during this winter. He moved the reduction of the Minister's salary but the motion was rejected by 254 votes against 204.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, July 30.

Speaking in the House of Commons on Government measures for remedying unemployment, Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the Unemployment Grants Committee had approved seven hundred and fifty local schemes of the value of five and a half millions and had under consideration at the moment others to value of three and a half millions, most of which would be in operation during the coming winter. Several Government departments were accelerating their contracts. For instance building of aircraft and engines entailing employment of additional fifteen thousand men had been put forward and the Ministry of Agriculture, among other large drainage schemes were conducting negotiations which had reached a very advanced stage for the draining of the basing of a great house. Government had approved of the provision of further roads costing thirteen and a half millions. Among other schemes under consideration advance had been made with one for the provision of a tunnel under the Thames and Improvement of the City's transport. Various railways were prepared to put in hand considerable work for the coming winter entailing a cost of over fifty-five millions. Progress had been made in co-ordinating electrical schemes in different parts of the country and early in the next session, a bill would be introduced with the object of attaining one frequency standard. Among the advantages of such standardisation would be cheapening in the cost of production. Government wer convinced of the importance of this work and had authorised greatest help to the electrical industry to enter into negotiations with the Municipalities and power companies and to make certain suggestions to them with the object of securing their support to making uniform frequency. If the House approved this step Mr. Snowden estimated the cost at ten millions spread over three years for ensuring an eventual cheap suppply of electricity.—B. O. W.

MATCH MONOPOLY.

RESTORATION BY FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, July 30.

Paris.—The Chamber has restored the match monopoly, the abolition of which the Poincare Government had forced through Parliament.—Reuter.

CABINET MEETING.

INDIAN MATTERS DISCUSSED.

LONDON, July 30.

The business of the Cabinet meeting today included matters relating to India.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high instrinsic brilliance.

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NEW FRENCH FORMULA

HOW IT OPERATES

COMMENTS IN FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON, July 30.

The new French formula submitted to the Inter-Allied Conference has evoked varying comments. It is approved by "Le Matin" and "L'Oeuvre" as likely to solve all the questions. The Conference is denounced by "Le Journal" which declares that the Conference is drifting towards a wreck and the "Echo de Paris" which predicts the rejection of the formula by Anglo-Saxon finances.—Reuter.

HAVAS AGENCY'S STATEMENT.

The Havas Agency states that the French arbitration proposal in the event of Germany's default in the payment of reparations which is finally drafted would operate in case either of disagreement in the Reparations Commission on German default or German industrialists' failure to carry out contracts for deliveries in kind. Appeals would be allowed from the decisions of the Reparations Commission and the Transfer Committee regarding the stoppage of deliveries in kind. Furthermore British, French and Italian military enginerding experts and diplomatists have drafted a scheme for the military evacuation of the Ruhr proportionately as Germany pays her debts.—Reuter.

MEETING OF CHIEF DELEGATES.

LEAFIELD, July 30.

The only apparent event to-day in connecion with the Conference was a meeting this evening of the chiefs of delegates. These gatherings, which have been almost of daily occurrence since the Conference began, have now been reinforced by the presence of M. Hymans, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in London. It is reported that at this eventual meeting the principal delegates were shown and discussed the promised French proposals. There were no full meetings of the Committees to-day, but it is probable that the first and the third committees will sit to-morrow.—B. O. W.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION TO GO TO LONDON.

LONDON, July 30.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission after lengthy deliberations has decided to go to London.—Reuter

MUTUAL GUARANTEE PACT.

GERMANY'S DISAGREEMENT.

LONDON, July 30.

Berlin.—The Government has informed the League Secretariat of its disagreement with the Mutual Guarantees Pact as it is ill fitted to secure universal security and limitation of armaments, pointing out that totally disarmed Germany would be in an impossible position. The Government has submitted an alternative suggestion that instead of piling up treaties and agreements subsidiary to the Covenant, the latter itself should be more thoroughly developed, that violent settlement of disputes should be prohibited, that an Arbitration Court for political disputes should be instituted and especially disarmament should be compulsory for all states, adding that Germany is then ready to enter the society of nations to cooperate in the preservation of peace.—Reuter.

GERMAN PAYMENTS.

TOTAL UP TO MAY 30TH.

LONDON, July 30.

London.—In the House of Commons replying to Mr. E. D. Morel, Mr. Snowden sai that Germany had paid up to May 30t 458,000,000 pounds which included Reparations and cost of the armies of occupatio excluding the Ruhr.—Reuter.

ELEVATION OF NAVAL GUNS.

BRITISH REPRESENTATION TO U. S, AND JAPAN,

LEAFIELD, July 30.

Mr. Ponsonby, the Under-Secretary fo Foreign Affairs stated in the Commons tha a representation had been made to the Governments of the United State and Japa that alteration of the elevation of guns capital ships or expenditure for the purpos of increasing their radius of action wou be, in the opinion of the British Govern ment, a breach of the Washington Convention.—B. O. W.

"A GOOD IDEA"

LONDON, July 31.

Washington.—Secretary Wilbur referring to Mr. Ponsonby's statement yesterday said: "It is a good idea to have the question raised in order that it may be sattled." As far as was known, Government had not taken steps in reply to the British representationsn on turret guns. At any rate it was evident that no haste was necessary, as the navy at present lacked both authority and appropriations to increase the elevations. The proposal, therefore could not be resubmitted to the Congress until the regular session in December.—Reuter.

TEHERAN TRAGEDY.

PERSIAN NOTE.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

TEHERAN, July 30

The Persian Government's reply to the American Note has not yet been received by the American Legation but the newspaper "Iran" publishes the letter of the Foreign Minister to the American Minister which says that the Government and nation are horrified at the sorrowful incident. Every endeavour is being made to find out the culprits who will be severely punished. The Persian Government most willingly consents to the proposal to transfer the remains of the late Consul through Persia, for embarkation on the American warship and agrees to defray all the expenses in this connection. It only regrets that Persia has no fleet, otherwise it would have placed a warship at the disposal of the American Government for the purpose. Proper compensation for the widow is under consideration. It guarantees the security of American citizens and is willing to increase the Legation and Consulate guard as desired. It will respect, as always, the treaty of friendship between the two countries.—Reuter.

"MODERATE" AMERICAN DEMANDS

REPLY OF PERSIAN GOVT.

LONDON, July 31.

Teheran.—Generally the Press is relieved at what is regarded as a moderation of the American demands which is greatly appreciated. The Foreign Minister's letter published in "Iran" yesterday is the Persian Government's reply to the American note.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WORLD FLYING.

LT. SMITH'S OPTIMISM.

LEAFIELD, July 30.

Lieutenant Lowell Smith, leader of the American world-flight expedition, expressed the opinion before he left Brough on the final lap of his great adventure that they had "ninety-nine per cent. chance of winning through." An immense crowd gathered in the neighbourhood of the Aerodrome to wish the enterprising airmen good luck. In an interview Lt. Lowell Smith said he believed that "another month will find us back in Los Angeles The only trouble I now foresee is the flight from Ireland to Labrador, where we are bound to encounter lots of ice. But we have weathered Blizzards and Asiatic monsoons and ice holds, no fears for us. Though we have been greeted most heartily every where the courtesy of the English has been touching. We are sorry to leave them. Well here goes." With this final remark the airman stepped into his plane, waved his hand to well-wishers and the plane tabled off.—B. O. W.

AMERICAN AVIATORS AT KIRKWALL.

LONDON, July 30.

The American world fliers have arrived at Kirkwall.—Reuter.

MAJOR ZANNI IN CONSTANTINOPLE

LONDON, July 30.

Constantinople.—Major Pedro Zanni arrived here and departed for Aleppo. He expects to follow the same route as Doisy.—Reuter.

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 30.

Nominations for five out of the ten seats falling vacatn for the coming Madras Corporation elections have been made. Today being the last date for nominations for four seats the Congress and Swarajya parties have, according to their programme, put up their candidates. For the fifth one now represented by the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, the well-known Liberal no rival candidate has been nominated. He is, therefore, returned unopposed.

RAI BAHADUR LAL CHAND.

PUNJAB MINISTER RESIGNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 30.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Lal Chand has resigned his post as Minister in the Punjab. It is understood that steps will not be taken to consider the appointment of a successor until after the conclusion of the ensuing session of the Punjab Legislative Council.

GUJARAT NATIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

Mr. Gandhi will preside over the National Educational Conference to be held here tomorrow.

IMPROVED SITUATION

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

RELIEF WORK IN FULL SWING.

BANGALORE, July 31.

A press communique issued by the Government of Mysore reviewing the flood situation in the State says that the reports received from the various districts confirm the hope entertained yesterday that the floods were subsiding in all districts. The position at Sivasamudram and Krishnarajasagara dam is reported to be safe. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga reports that the statement made in yesterday's communique that the bridge near Cheradi had been washed away is inaccurate. The communique also states that Deputy Commissioners have been requested to organise relief parties immediately consisting of the revenue sub-division officer, assistant engineer, police inspector and 12 coolies in each affected district with a view to afford immediate relief to those who have had to abandon their houses. One chief feature of distress in Mysore is the prompt help rendered by non-officials in the shape of money. The Dewan has subscribed Rs. 100 to each of the affected districts.

MADRAS, July 30.

Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar has wired to Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Mahomed Ali and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu asking them to advise the All-India Congress Committee to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 on flood relief in South India.

ERODE BRIDGE UNSAFE.

A gradual fall of water in the Cauvery is reported from Erode. The railway bridge at Erode is, however, reported to be once again in danger since one of the piers of the bridge has been undermined. This has made transhipment necessary.

With the gradual fall of floods at Vykom volunteers have resumed their campaign of Satyagraha and spinning at one or other of the barricades. At the eastern barricade water is now only knee deep. Lady volunteers are also offering Satyagraha.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

The Government of Madras has received specific reports on the floods from Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore districts. There has been no loss of life in any of these districts. The Government has, so far, received no report regarding the floods in Malabar owing to the interruption in communications. A report has been urgently called for.

RELIEF MEASURES.

MADRAS, July 30.

The Government of Travancore have already sanctioned Rs. 35,000 for relief work, and private agencies are also collecting funds, clothes, provisions etc., for relieving distress in the flooded areas. Authentic information about loss of life is not yet available, though the number of deaths is reported to be about 150.

HEAVY LANDSLIP FATALITIES

HUGE HILL CUTS ITSELF OFF INTO TWO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, July 31.

As a result of the floods, great distress prevails and looting and enforced charity are reported from some quarters.

A heavy landslip is reported from Peer. made resulting in the loss of some lives and several cooly huts.

It is stated that a huge hill has cut itself off into two and that the steep descent is about half a mile in length and 150 feet high, width of opening being about one furlong.

MADRAS GOVT. WAKES UP AT LAST.

RS. 35,000 SENT FOR RELIEF

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 31.

In a press communique, issued by the Government of Madras, delay in the publication of the Government of any report regarding the floods is explained as the result of not receiving timely reports from the areas affected by the floods owing to interrupted telegraphic and postal communications. Government have sent Rs. 20,000 to Malabar and Rs. 5,000 to each of the Collectors of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Coimbatore for the relief of distress.

The Madras branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has donated a sum of Rs. 2,500 for the relief of distress, and have sent money to the Collectors of the district affected.

FOR CONCERTING RELIEF MEASURES.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 31.

Khan Bahadur Muhammed Usman, Sheriff of Madras informs the Associatd Press that a public meeting in response to a requisition by the citizens of Madras will be held at 5 p.m. on Monday the 5th August at the Victoria Public Hall to concert measures for affording relief to people in the areas affected by the floods. His Excellency the Governor of Madras has consented to preside.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN FLOODED AREA.

BOMBAY NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AMBULANCE-PARTY.

We are informed that the authorities of the National Medical College, Bombay, are sending a batch from the College Ambulance corps to give medical relief in the flooded area in South India.

TAXATION COMMITTEE

REFERENCE AND PERSONNEL CRITICISED

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S LETTER.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber to the Government of India, Finance Department, dated July 4:—

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to convey to the Government of India their sense of disappointment and dissatisfaction at the personnel, scope and terms of reference of the Taxation Committee. The following appear to be the events leading to the appointment of this Committee. In July, 1923, the Hon. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy moved a resolution in the Council of State asking that "an enquiry be made into the whole system of taxation in India with a view to its thorough revision on an "economic, equitable and scientific basis" with special regard to "the taxable capacity of the people," but on discussion it was resolved that further consideration of that resolution be postponed till the replies to the inquiries stated to have been made of Local Governments had been received. On 4th February, 1924, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna moved a resolution in the Council of State to the effect that "a Committee consisting of a majority of non-official Indians be appointed to make a full and detailed survey of the economic conditions of the people of India with special reference to the condition of agricultural population, with a view to finding out the average annual income per head of the popuation, particularly of the agricultural population, and to inquire into and report on the measures that should be adopted to reduce, as far as possible, the existing destitution and poverty in the country and to raise theo average economic level of the masses of the people." In order that Government may accept the resolution, it was modified in the course of discussion and in the final form it asks that "the Local Governments may be consulted with regard to the desirability of undertaking an enquiry into the general economic conditions of British India and whether they are prepared to support the proposal to appoint a Committee and to cooperate in its labours if appointed."

In both these resolutions in their original and modified forms the most salient features emphasised by the movers of the resolutions and accepted by the Government appear to have been: (1) a thorough enquiry into the economic condition of the people of India. (2) consultation and co-operation with Local Governments, (3) readjustment of the burden of taxation, and (4) an equitable and scientific basis of taxation. It is clear from this genesis that the first and foremost essential enquiry is one into the condition of the people, so as to ascertain their economic ability to bear the burdens of taxation on account both of the Central and of the Provincial Governments. An enquiry into the readjustment or distribution of incidence of taxation must, to be equitable, follow, and not precede, an enquiry into the economic condition of the people, and in view of this my Committee are unpleasantly surprised to note that the Government of India should think fit to declare that the present limited enquiry is likely "to provide material of much value for any enquiry which may be subsequently made into the wider aspect of the Indian economic position." My Committee are emphatically of opinion not only that such an enquiry as now contemplated and instituted by the Government cannot be successful without a previous exhaustive enquiry into the taxable capacity of the people as ascertained by reference to their annual income; but that the country has never asked for any enquiry into a mere consideration of the tax system with the mutual relations and readjustment of its various parts.

The statement that the question of instituting a scientific enquiry into the "system of Indian taxation" has recently attracted considerable attention in the country "is, according to my Committee's information, hardly correct, inasmuch as the enquiry demanded by the Council of State was an enquiry into the much larger question of the economic ability of the people and not merely into the system of taxation." Moreover, while nothing the Government assuance that "the motive for the appointment of the Committee is not any need for additional expenditure or any intention to increase the total amount so raised by taxation in India," my Committee cannot but express their grave apprehension, justified by repeated and bitter past experience on such matters, that the ultimate consequence of such enquiries will result in new burdens. They feel that the Government of India, in their resolution of the 26th May, 1924, No. 1412-F, have unnecessarily misinterpreted the nature, and scope of the present enquiry. They cannot understand why the replies of the Provincial Governments to inquiries instituted by the Government, as said in the Council of State, have not been published. It is stated in the Government resolution above referred to that "the terms of reference have been formally accepted by all the Provincial Governments without prejudice to their claim in regard to the distribution of the total revenue." It is not clear as to what is the significance of formal acceptance of the terms of reference by the Provincial Governments. These acceptance must be published in order to give the public an idea of conditions on which Provincial Governments may have given their approval as also of their reservations, if any.

My Committee do not think it necessary at this stage to offer any further comments upon the other terms of reference. Notwithstanding that any criticism of the personnel of the Committee might be deemed invidious and ungracious, my Committee feel it their duty to say that the personnel as notified is neither representative of the important interests which should have been represented nor such as to inspire confidence and conviction among the people in their findings. They are, therefore, constrained to observe that the Taxation Committee as now constituted will not command the confidence of the country and its labours, therefore, in the opinion of my Committee, are likely to result in no tangible benefit to the Indian people.

In conclusion, my Committee have the honour to represent that an economic enquiry should have been included in the terms of reference of the Taxation Committee and that, without it, these terms as published are not satisfactory, and that the personnel of the Committee is not likely to inspire confidence."

BOMBAY COUNCIL

RESTRICTIONS ON MR. SAVARKAR

MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL LOST.

DISCUSSION ON DRINK EVIL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, July 31.

On the Council meeting to-day, Dr. Velkar moved that "This House recommends to Government that the restrictions imposed on Mr. V. P. Savarkar at the time of his release be withdrawn and he be restored to his liberty." In moving the resolution Dr. Velkar said that in order to view Mr. Savarkar's advocacy of revolutionary activities in the correct perspective it was necessary to take into consideration the political situation in the years 1906 to 1908. Even staid politician as Dadabhai Nowroji had lost his faith in British justice and all constitutional agitation having failed young men were driven into revolutionary agitation and Mr. Savarkar preached revolutionary gospel in frank and open manner characteristic of him. The political situation had now considerably changed and after the advent of the Reforms Mr. Savarkar had promised to work it. Mr. Savarkar was now a confirmed responsible co-operator. He had suffered sufficiently during his long incarceration and Government would be completing their generous act in releasing him if they removed all the restrictions imposed on him.

Mr. A.N. Surve (Bombay) moved an amendment adding the words "excepting the conditions relating to political activities." Mr. Surve said Mr. Savarkar's health was shattered greatly and even if he was completely restored to liberty he would not be able to take active part in politics and if at all he did participate he would be a supporter of the Reforms.

Mr. Montgomerie, Home Secretary opposed both the resolution and the amendment. He said Mr. Savarkar was justly sentenced and after a fair trial and he questioned the mover's statement that by his long incarceration his crime had been expiated. There could be no adequae recompense for loss of human lives. Mr. Savarkar was not released in response to the fulminations of public bodies referred to by Dr. Velkar, but because the case was for long under the consideration of the Government. The conditions imposed on Mr. Savarkar were discussed with and agreed to by him and on the occasion when the last Governor and Home Secretary had visited him in prison. Mr. Savarkar himself had said Government would be foolish to release him unconditionally and of his own accord suggested the conditions of his release. He himself would say God save me from my friends. If Mr. Savarkar was given complete liberty he would be *nolens volens* made the focus of sedition by busy bodies.

Mr. Shivdasani supporting the resolution appealed to the supporting instinct of the English nation and not to be niggardly in the graceful act they had done in releasing him.

"AN INSULT TO NATION."

Mr. Nariman supporting the resolution said he was able to understand the attitude of the Government, but not the attitude represented by the amendment which he considered to be an insult to the nation. It was difficult to separate politics from the life of patriots as Mr. Surve would not be able to remain an advocate without the liberty to practise his profession. Just as Mr. Surve could not separate himself from his sense of superloyalty Mr. Savarkar could not separate himself from his political feelings. A member rose to a point of order and said Mr. Nariman's statement was a reflection on the mover of the amendment, amidst laughter of the House. Mr. Nariman said he would withdraw his statement if it was construed to be a reflection. He thought it would be taken as a compliment to attribute super-loyalty. Mr. Nariman next cited instances of unconditional release of Mr. De Valera and Zaghlul Pasha and another point of order being raised that analogy was irrelevant the President ruled that no comparision could be made between persons whose liberties were restricted under special regulations and Mr. Savarkar who was convicted for criminal offence by Criminal Courts under ordinary laws of the land. Mr. Nariman submitting to the ruling said he would then cite the instance

(Continued on next page.)

IRISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

PROBLEM BEFORE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 31.

On the eve of the recess the Government is suddenly confronted with a political problem of the first magnitude arising out of a reported decision of the Privy Council that the Boundary Commission cannot legally be constituted without a representative of Ulster being appointed by the Government of North Ireland.

The opinion is expressed in the Parliamentary circles that fresh legislation must be introduced to deal with the question for a solution of which President Cosgrave is pressing.

As it is impossible to pass such a Bill before the recess unless unanimity is previously secured the Cabinet has decided to call a Round Table Conference of party leaders and the British signatories of the Irish Treaty.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI AND FASCISM.

LETTER TO FASCIST FEDERATION.

LONDON, July 31.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini in a letter to the Bologna Fascist Federation on the occasion of a gathering of provincial representatives refers to the existence of a secret hope that Fascism may be placed at the mercy of Parliament and the suggestion that he should cease to lead the Fascist Party.

He says in Republican France the head of the Government is also the leader of the Radical Socialists whilst in super-democratic England Mr. MacDonald, who is also a Labour leader, did not hesitate to attend the Parliamentary anti-Fascist meeting in the House of Commons. Sgr. Mussolini adds that he has not done anything like that at the Fascist Grand Council and has never discussed problems of Governments far less politics of other countries.—Reuter.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR C. B. KNOWLES DEAD.

LONDON, July 31.

Major-General Sir C. B. Knowles is dead.

Major-General Sir Charles Benjamin Knowles was born in 1835. He entered the Army in 1855 and was promoted to Major-General in 1890. He served the Crimean War (1855), and the Afghan War (1878-80).

AHMEDABAD DISASTER

16 DEAD BODIES RECOVERED

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

By this evening, in all 16 dead bodies have been recovered from the debris of the Gujarat Ginning Mill and one man who was in a precarious condition in the hospital has died. The Mill authorities have estimated the loss at about 5 lakhs. The building and machinery are not declared to have been insured, but men were insured against compensation under the new Workmen's Compensation Act. Among the dead bodies recovered is the corpse of a Bania clerk who was in the mill at the time of the accident. The work of clearing the debris will be finished by to-morrow evening or the next morning.

WASHED AWAY BY FLOODS

KARTARPORE SIKH GURDWARA DAM.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, July 31.

It is reported that owing to heavy floods the dam of the Kartarpore Sikh Gurdwara has been washed away. The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee has sent a band of over a hudred Akalis to render assistance.

AKALI JATHEDAR GRANTED PARDON.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, July 31.

Partapsingh, an Akali Jathedar, has been granted pardon by the District Magistrate. He was under trial under the Criminal Law Amendment Act for rendering assistance to the Akalis.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, July 30.

Sir Charles Madden is promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet replacing Sir Henry Jackson (retired).

Sir Gough Calthorpe replaces Madden as first aid-de-camp to the King. Sir Beauvoir Brock is promoted to be Admiral. Sir Rudulf Bentinck is promoted to be Vice-Admiral. Captain Cecil Staveley is promoted to be Rear-Admiral.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

Lord and Lady Erleigh, Hon. Mr. Sastri, Hon. Mr. A. C Chatterjee and Mr. K. C. Roy have left for Marseilles to join the "Naldera".—Reuter.

Tokyo.—The new tariff duties on luxuries have been promulgated to take immediate effect.

Santos, July 31.—Large coffee shipments from the interior are arriving. Telegraphic and telephonic communication between Santos and Sao Paolo had been restored.

Mr. Alakh Murari, the Munsiff of Agra, heard to-day a defamation suit filed by a telegraph subordinate against Mr. Butcher, Telegraph Superintendent, Mr. Martins, the Telegraph Master, and others. (A. P.)

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from preivous page).

of Mahatma Gandhi (cry from Government inches 'shame'.) The President again intervened and said there would be no comparison between Mahatma Gandhi who was convicted for a different offence and Mr. Savarkar who was convicted of murder. It was hardly complimentary to Mahatma Gandhi to make such comparison. Mr. Nariman said he appreciated the President's view-point and concluded by asking the House either to accept or reject the resolution, but not to pass the amendment.

Maulvie Raffiuddin Ahmed supported the resolution. He said he recognised Government had acted gracefully in releasing Mr. Savarkar.

Mr. Adwani supporting the resolution said Government were always harsh in their treatment of political prisoners. The President called the speaker to order on the ground taht there could be no analogy between the case of Mr. Savarkar and political prisoners.

Mr. Pradhay supported the resolution.

Mr. Pahlajani Dy President, rose to a point of order and asked if it was permissible for a member of the Government Bench to cry shame when another member was speaking. Mr. Montgomerie, Home Secretary rose and withdraew the expression.

Mr. D.R. Patil, Non-Brahmin Party opposed the resolution and supported the amendment.

Mr. Malvankar supporting the resolution said there was an instance of Birendra Ghose in Bengal who was convicted of a similar revolutionary crime having been set at complete liberty.

Dr. Kelkar in replying the debate appealed to the House to support the resolution. Mr. Savarkar's consent to the conditions had no value as in his position he was not a free agent.

"NO HARDSHIP ON SAVARKAR."

The Home Member replying the debate, said he was unable to accept either the amendment, or the resolution. He had intended originally to accept the amendment, but in view of the strong opposition and remarks that the amendment was in the nature of an insult he would not formally accept the amendment He was pained that the amendment moved by a member of the House should have been referred to as insult. He would not go into the history of Mr. Savarkar. It would have been decent if the members had also refrained from making it up and using exaggerated language which had no application whatsoever to the case. The Home Member had discussed with Mr. Savarkar personally and he was satisfied that Mr. Savarkar was sincerely sorry for what he was guilty of. The conditions imposed on him were as much to protect Mr. Savarkar from his self-constituted friends who insisted on making him hear for what he was ashamed of as to protect the peace of the country. Anarchical crime was not wholly dead and Government had to be alive to their responsibility. The conditions imposed on Mr. Savarkar were being interpreted liberally and worked no hardship upon him. Barring politics there was a vast scope in social and other spheres for a man of Mr. Savarkar's education if he were so inclined.

The amendment was put to vote and was lost. The resolution was carried to division and lost by 50 votes against 37.

THE DRINK EVIL.

Mr. C. M. Saptarishi moved that the Council recommends to Government that the total prohibition of alcoholic drink and the total abolition of all traffic in alcoholic drink within the next ten years be immediately declared to be the goal of the Excise policy of Government of the Presidency and that this policy should be speedily carried out by: (1) recognising the right of local option, (2) adopting the system of rationing liquor, (3) adopting the system of gradual reduction of shops, (4) appointing and empowering the elected local advisory committees, (5) adopting all other proper and necessary means and (6) introducing legislation whereven necessary.

Mr. Saptarishi said that the present policy of Government was to encourage moderation in drink and to discuss the excessive use of it by increasing taxation. What actually resulted from this policy was that those who were habituated to drink moderately took to excessive drink and consequently consumption never decreased. The policy was responsible for the vicious circle in which with increased revenue there was increased consumption, and Government never got forward in the policy of reducing consumption. The Indian society, especially, the two large communities of Hindus and Mussalmans, did not recognise moderate drinking as the ligitimate right at all. Both Hindus and Muslims viewed with abhorrence and as-a-vice, drinking to any extent. The Indian society did not recognise moderate drink as permissible, even as no society recognised moderate theft as permissible. Until the advent of British rule drink was not as universal or as respectable as it was now. But with the state undertaking systematic distillation, consumption has become more and more general. Revenue from drink alone was one-third of the total revenue, and if Government recognised the abolition of drink as the legitimate aim they ought to be prepared to sacrifice the revenue and recognise that the system of increased taxation to reduce consumption was a complete failure.

MR. SURVE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Non-Brahmin Party), moved an amendment fixing time limit for effecting total prohibition as twenty years instead of ten years, and abolishing local option as one of the means of promoting prohibition. Mr. Surve said, Government were doing their best to reduce consumption, and in many respects several clauses of the resolution were redundant. Local option was full of harmful potentialities and had proved failure in working.

MR. SOMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. R. G. Soman, (Satara, Swarajist), moved an amendment asking Government to declare total prohibition as its goal and to bring forward legislation to give effect to that policy, by such proper means as may be approved by the majority of the House within such period as may be asked by legislation. Mr. Soman said his amendment was as framed as to eliminate all controversial points as local option or the period within which the policy might be carried out. The subject was under the Government of India until the Reforms, and in the declaration of the policy in 1905, the Government of India laid it down as the goal to prevent excessive indulgence in drink, but to supply drink to moderate users. Mr. Soman said according to Government itself if the expenditure was Rs. 100 per head yearly in England it was Rs. 40 per head yearly in the Bombay Presidency. It was a clear proof that there was no moderate drinking in the Presidency when Rs. 40 was spent per head as against the average income of Rs. 30 per head.

TWO MORE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. S. S .Deo (Swarajist) moved an amendment for the inclusion of foreign liquor within the scope of the resolution on the ground that the suppression of traffic in country liquor without a corresponding suppression of foreign liquor aggravated the evil. He instanced a case in Panchgani, where after closing one country liquor shop for nine months, permission was given for its re-opening as it was found that the consumption of foreign liquor had increased considerably.

Mr. Adwani (Swarajist) moved an amendment for a general declaration and the acceptance of prohibition as the goal to be carried out within 10 years. He was against the local option as being of an unsettling character.

AWAIT DECLARATION OF GOVT. POLICY.

Hon. Mr. Delhavi, Minister-in-Charge, said, Government was not in a position to make a declaration of policy at this stage when there was every sympathy with the resolution, but Government had to consider various practical difficulties. There was the need to examine the sources from which the loss of revenue under Excise could be recouped. There was also the case of securing the co-operation of Native States.

The Hon. Minister, therefore, appealed to the House not to press the resolution but to await the declaration of Government which would be made as soon as Government completed the consideration of the question in all its aspects. The subject was engaging the serious and sympathetic consideration of Government.

Mr. Pahalajani, the Deputy President, said the report of the Excise Committee had been before Government for six months and Government had ample time to make up their mind further. If Government had not made up their mind it was the right time for the Council to make known the policy which it favoured. Ever since the subject became provincial and "transferred" the House has been pressing for action and the House can wait no longer. The House should declare whether it is for prohibition or temperance, and to demand that legislation should immediately follow. Prohibition was the unanimous goal of the unofficial side of the House. Government should also put an end to the opium traffic.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., Commissioner for Excise, speaking on the resolution said it was ominous in character and difficult to tackle. The crux of the question was the time-limit within which prohibition could be carried. Whatever the goal of Government be, they were not in a position to give an assurance of time-limit, as it would depend upon circumstances beyond their control. The problem of Native States was equally difficult. Excepting for one or two Native States the majority of the States were against prohibition. Equally the foreign liquor control depended upon Government of India and not the Provincial Government. The Council will have not only to sacrifice four crores of revenue, but also to provide for additional 3 to 4 crores to maintain the vigilance force for carrying out the policy.

GOVERNMENT MUST DECLARE THEIR GOAL.

Mr. Jayakar said, he was surprised at the inability of the Minister not to accept either the resolution or any of the amendments. There were many alterations open to him in several amendments. What the House wanted was that Government should declare its goal without necessarily committing themselves to any fixed period or accept the longest period of twenty years suggested by Mr. Surve. The Minister had not said what time and why it was wanted for Government to declare their goal. Government have had years before them to take up their minds. They were like the proverbial mountain in labour that brought forth a mouse. The Excise Committee was a responsible body of practical men, who had gone with the question exhaustively and since the House did not ask for a declaration of the means or time-limit, irrespective of party consideration. The House should ask for a plain declaration of the goal of Government. Where there was will there was way. The problem of Native States was not impossible of solution. If Government could bring Native States into line line with them in regard to criminal law, arms, etc., they could certainly bring Native States into line on this question also. Government had given the States the Princes' Protection Bill and as *quid pro quo* let Government get Native States in consonance with their Excise policy. Financial difficulties were also not insurmountable. If the speaker and his Party were satisfied of the *bona-fides* of Government they would undertake to popularise those taxations which solely arose from the policy of prohibition. Several lakhs had been spent on decorating Government House, and money had been found for it. If Government were genuine in their professions of sympathy they ought not to find it difficulty to accept the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Cadell, Finance Member, said the speakers in support of the resolution only quoted parts of the Excise Committee that were favourable to them and not those that did not suit their views. Even according to the Excise Committee's report, drink was there entrenched before British rule. Confining himself to financial difficulties, Mr. Cadell said it was all well for the leader of the opposition to guarantee to popularise taxation levied for carrying out the prohibition policy, but he was in no position to carry out that promise. Whoever had drafted the excise report was not a good financier. The chapter relating to the ways and means of recouping the loss of Excise revenue was the weakest part of it. The Committee had suggested a tax on betting, succession and employees and still would not make up more than a crore and 65 lakhs. The tax on betting was considered as much a vice as drinking, so it was proposing one evil to kill another evil. The succession tax was legitimate, but unpopular and quite difficult of application in view of the Hindu law of Succession. The tax of Re. 1 per head for employees was one form of poll tax and a much hated tax. Native States were soon coming directly under the Government of India, and the local Government could not say what the effect of the negotiations carried with the States through another body would be.

Dr. Dadabhoy supported the request of the Minister for deferment of the resolution until Government had formulated their policy.

Discussion was not concluded when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

PARKINSON CASE.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANTS

LONDON, July 31.

After legal arguments in the Parkinson case on the question of the illegality of the contract, Justice Lush dismissed the action and gave judgment for the defendants. In this case, Col. G. W. Parkinson, a member of the firm of Blackport contractors claimed a return of £3,000 from the College of Ambulance and Mr. Ernest Harrison, Managing Secretary, which sum it was alleged was paid to the latter on account of the ultimate expenditure of £10,000 on the representation that the latter would exercise his influence to obtain him Knighthood.—Reuter

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN IN KASHMIR.

DURBAR'S GAGGING ORDER

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 31.

According to reports received from Srinagar, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Agha Muhammad Safdar have arrived in Kashmir and are staying in Srinagar. The Kashmir Durbar has taken an undertaking from them that they should deliver no speeches during their stay in Srinagar.

MUSSULMAN WAKF ACT.

PUNJAB GOVT. RULES.

(Associated Press.)

The Punjab Government, it is understood, will shortly issue the rules under the Mussalman Wakf Act making provisions embodying suggestions received after the publication of draft rules. These rules, *inter alia*, would provide that the notice of the statement under Section 3 (1) should be published in the Punjab Government Gazette thus saving the expense of an advertisement in ordinary newspapers. Further, the stamp on applications under Section 4 (1) has been reduced from two rupees to one rupee.

U. P. ELECTION DISPUTE.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, July 31.

In the municipal election dispute between Mr. Syed Ali Nabi, vakil and Mr. Syed Mukaddas Husain, Rais of Taj Gunj, the latter, adopted tactics which savoured, says the Magistrate in his judgment, of moral turpitude. He was tried in the Court of Mr. Phatak, Deputy Magistrate, and sentenced under Section 465/114, I.P.C. to one year's imprisonment and Rs. one thousand fine.

Another election case will be taken up shortly.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Jutes opened practically unchanged for Howrah and Clive and after minor fluctuations, eased off. There was less doing in the hundred rupee stocks but values generally remained steady. Transactions in coals were on a moderate scale with rates more or less unaltered. Singaran B was however lower and Gopalchuck declined further. Teas have fully maintained their values with a very fair enquiry still in existence. Operations in miscellaneous shares were on a minor scale increasing in price. Government securities were remaining unaltered. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 67/12, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 94/2, 5½ per cent war bonds 1925 102/12, 5 per cent bonds 1931 104/2.

Railways:—Chaparmukh Silghat Light Railway 71.

Cotton:—Agra United 7/10, Kesoram 3/14.

Jutes:—Alliance 575, Auckland 244/8, Belvedere 542, Birla ord 10/5, Caledonian 563, Champdany 185, Craig 7/4, Empire 58/8, Fort Gloster 895, Kankinarrah 475, Kelvin 822, Lansdowne 338, Lawrence 580, Naihati 420/8, Nuddea 51/8, Presidency 8/4, Reliance 60, Union 568.

Coals:—Bhalgora 10, Burrakur 37, Gopalchuck 17/8, Kalapahary 33/8, Marine A 10/12, Nazira 14/4, New Kessurgurh 14/8, North Laikdih 29/4, Phularitand 3/2, Seebpore 33, Singaran A 6/12, Talcher 7/3.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 32, Kumardhubi Engineering ord 2/4, Bengal Flour 106, Hooghly Flour 23/2, Buraree Coke 4/14, Klnang Rubber 3, Mathurapore Zemindary 1/2.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 3/6, Bhatkawa 61/8, Bishnauth 32/6, Durrang 61, Gielle 30, Huldibari 36, Joybirpara 29/12, Jutlibari 17/8, Namburanadi ord 12, New Chumta 51/8, Oodlabari 28/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen thirty-second pence.

DELHI SITUATION.

ISOLATED CASES OF ASSAULT CONTINUING.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 29.

Isolated cases of assault and mischief still continue though not so frequently and authorities are endeavouring their best to bring the badmashes to book. A case of stone throwing on a Hindu house was reported to the Police. A woman who was in the courtyard of the house was hit by one of these stones. Reports have appeared in the Vernacular papers that during the riots in Sadar Bazar some Mussalman rioters who attacked women and children had disfigured some women by making cuts on their bodies and some men by cutting their noses. Enquiries both in official and non-official quarters show that this report of disfiguring the women is incorrect. It is stated that a certain Hindu woman, while trying to rescue her husband from some ruffians, received a cut. Another man received a slanting cut on the face. These facts are exaggerated. But the fact that the rioters assaulted Hindu women and children has not been denied by anybody.

20 MORE ARRESTS AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 30.

Twenty more arrests have been made in connection with the recent riots.

NAGPUR DEFAMATION CASE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 30.

Mr. Pradhan arguing for Rao Sahib Nimbalker, Tahsildhar and second class Magistrate in the defamation case by him against the editor, "Maharashtra", said that the prosecution had proved its case while the defence had failed to prove any point. He said that the defence tried to show that the complainant had no reputation in the matter covered by the publication but every man has some reputation, much more so a government official. The defence had also relied on the fact that the complainant was made to pay for his cloth, photograph, money borrowed etc. by suits and also the price of vegetables had to be recovered from him through the Deputy Commissioner. But there are suits against Government also; does it therefore follow that Government has no reputation? Continuing, Mr. Pradhan said that assuming that the complainant was in the habit of cheating Government and the railway. But since the public did not know it, the complainant had reputation. Next, Mr. Pradhan said that the defence had not shown that the statements in the publication were true. Prosecution evidence on these points was reliable. The court witnesses are quite unreliable as they are inspired against the complainant and so the defence was anxious to have them examined as court witnesses.

Here the Judge interrupted and said that it was not so.

He himself desired and expressed it more than once that since they were important witnesses he would examine them. The complainant's travelling allowance bills and railway registers did not prove that the complainant travelled in the second class either with a lower class ticket or no ticket.

Mr. Pradhan admitted that travelling allowance bill gave railway time as arrival and departure times and railway as the mode of travelling but he said that the former was due to the usual routine and the latter was due to clerical inadvertence and to avoid audit objection. Concluding Mr. Pradhan said that the publication was not for public good as it referred to the complainant's private affair.

Mr. Abhyanker replied categorically to Mr. Pradhan's arguments and said that most of his contentions were outside the record.

Judgment was reserved until 9th proximo

A PROSCRIBED LEAFLET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The Governor of Bengal in Council has declared forefeited to His Majesty all copies of a leaflet in English entitled "Nandematara" on the ground that it attempts to bring the Government into hatred or contempt.

Official And Personal.

Sir Malcolm Hailey left Simla on the 29th on a tour in the Punjab. He will first visit Jullundur.

Lord Lytton left Simla on the 29th afternoon for Calcutta.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer M.L.A. left Madras for Simla to join the Reforms Enquiry Committee which meets at Simla on August 4th.

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab who will stay at Amritsar for three days, besides receiving and replying to several addresses, will grant interviews to several persons.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has notified the following to be uncertified films in the Delhi Province:—(1) "Five Nights;" (2) "Red Lantern;" (3) "The Beckoning Flame;" (4) "Purple Iris;" (5) "Life of Lord Buddha."—A.P.

H. E. Lady Wilson visited the High School for Indian Girls on Wednesday, the 30th July.

JUDGMENT AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

VIEWS OF INDIAN PRESS.

The "Hindu" writes:—

The Bombay High Court has awarded Rs. 15,000 damages to Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., in the defamation case brought by him against the "Bombay Chronicle" in respect of certain articles written by the latter in July 1921 on the Dharwar shooting tragedy. The outcome of the suit should help to impress on the public mind the peculiar difficulties and dangers to which Indian nationalist papers are exposed, in doing their duty by the people, by fearlessly criticising the conduct of officials like Mr. Painter in respect of incidents such as the shooting tragedy at Dharwar. One of the grounds advanced by Justice Kemp in making the award against the defendants is, that none of the allegations indulged in by the "Chronicle" were statements of fact. But we would like to remind the learned Judge of the infinite difficulties of drawing a hard and fast line between statements of fact and comments in such cases. Then as regards the ultimate responsibility of Mr. Painter as District Magistrate, for the firing by his subordinates there can be no doubt that the judge's view of limiting responsibility in cases where the officer is personally present on the scene of tragedy is wrong according to standards of administrative responsibility set up and acted upon in democratic states. And we do not think that in any free country outside India where the officials are held to be responsible to the people, a popular organ will have to pay the heavy penalty, that the "Chronicle" is now to asked to pay, for holding the administrative head of a district responsible for a tragedy which it was, or should be, in his power to prevent. To relieve him of all his liability on the sole ground of his absence from the place of shooting is to set up a new and dangerous standard of administrative responsibility which will not be tolerated for a minute under any really advanced or democratic Government. Finally we have also to notice the excessive and almost vindictive, nature of the damages awarded. It is out of all proportion to the alleged injury to the plaintiff and is made entirely unmindful of the compelling sense of public duty under which the defendants were led to make their statements against Mr. Painter at a time when the public mind was very much agitated over the shooting incident.

"HELP THE CHRONICLE."

The "Swarajya" writes under the above heading:—

The difficulties of Indian journalism are well illustrated in the heavy damages awarded to Mr. Painter in the Dharwar defamation case against the "Bombay Chronicle." Mr. Justice Kemp, who tried the case, held that there was a general riot, that the Sub-Inspector was justified in resorting to firing, and that in His Lordship's opinion the plea of 'fair comment' could not hold good. The "Bombay Chronicle" has been asked to pay Rs. 15,000 damages with costs in the present suit besides a third of the costs in the commission. Much sympathy will be felt for the "Bombay Chronicle". In this country the judiciary makes no latitude whatever, for journalistic criticism and is always ready to pounce upon the unhappy journalist whenever there is an occasion. We hope the Bombay public will immediately start a fund for helping "The Chronicle."

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

A RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

CUTTACK, July 31.

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., is understood to have notified his intention of moving at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly a resolution laying down that the previous consent of at least two-thirds of the elected members of the Assembly and of provincial councils respectively shall be obtained before raising any loans either by the Secretary of State for India or the Government of India for the purposes of the Central Government or the respective Provincial Governments concerned. The same member is responsible for two other resolutions, one advocating permission to Indian women to compete for all administrative posts except the Army, the Navy and the Police and to appear for competitive examinations both in and outside India on the same terms as men, and the other recommending that further contributions to the League of Nations be stopped on the ground that India's participation in the League is undesirable and harmful to her interests.

MAIL SERVICE SUSPENDED.

(Associated Press.)

JODHPUR, July 30.

Owing to breaches on the line the train service on the Bikaner-Kelayat branch has been suspended from the 29th instant and is not likely to be restored for six weeks.

GOVT. OF INDIA LOAN

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The Controller of the Currency notifies that subscriptions to the Government of India loan now amount to nearly 10 crores.

STABILISATION OF EXCHANGE.

GOLD STANDARD—A NECESSITY.

MR. MANMOHANDAS AT MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The second quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Tuesday evening at the Chamber's premises, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

In presenting the report of the work done by the Committee during the second quarter of the Chamber's current official year, the Chairman said:—

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI'S SPEECH.

I referred in my speech at the first quarterly meeting of this year to the persistent demand of your Committee for a change in the ratio of the rupee to gold. It was in this connection that they invited the Hon. the Finance Member to an interview where they placed all their views before him. His reply was mainly that the Government's attitude was that it was possible to stabilise the Exchange now, but that it was definitely not desirable to do so in the present state of the world, in the present state of prices throughout the world, the present uncertainty of the prices in terms of gold and the present uncertainty as to the relations between the price of one commodity and another, and added that it was evident in all these conditions stabilisation of Exchange was premature. It is disappointing to see the Hon. the Finance Member continuing to put forward the vague talk of world conditions as the reason for refusing to rectify the mistake of the Government of 1920. If stabilisation is really aimed at, by Government they ought rather to welcome this step, suggested by your Committee because it immediately becomes the upper limit of possible exchange fluctuations and thereby, tends to keep these fluctuations within a narrow range. If, on the other hand, the intention of Government be to prevent exchange being driven higher than 1s. 4d. gold, we shall be glad to have a categorical undertaking to that effect, so that the country may know where it stands in the matter of its exchange and currency. While the Government of India persist, in spite of very large favourable trade balances, in asserting that it should not attempt to do anything in the present conditions of the world, countries which are relatively far weaker in the matter of their foreign trade balances, are doing their best to come to the Gold Standard and have re-introduced gold coins in various forms and attempted to place their currencies again on a gold or quasi-gold basis. The latest and most remarkable development in this direction is the recommendation in the Dawes Report that Germany should start a Gold Note Bank. When it is considered advisable for practically bankrupt countries to go back to gold as the one remedy for the present dislocation of economic conditions all over the world, I can only express my surprise that the Indian Government should refuse to take the one step which would not hinder, but help towards the restoration of normal conditions.

I referred in my speech at the first quarterly meeting to the extreme and abnormal stringency of the money market. Your Committee drew the attention of the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett to this at his recent interview with us and suggested that the Government should make the Emergency Currency a certain percentage of the total amount of notes in issue. It is significant of the trend of thought in the United Kingdom that such a leading and respected paper as "The Spectator" calls any suggestion of raising the Bank rate in England from 4 to 5 per cent. even as an "impending national calamity." We may well contrast with this the high Bank rate which persists during the busy season here, for a very long period. The Hon. the Finance Member tried to dispose of this contention with regard to the monetary stringency by arguing in his speech at the opening of the Calcutta Branch of the Central Bank of India that the stringency experienced was more or less "seasonal stringency." Whether, however, it is seasonal stringency or non-seasonal, it is the obvious duty of all concerned to take steps whereby to prevent its recurrence. With this dead-weight upon it, neither trade nor the industries of the country can hope to flourish or even to pass through their present depression.

HALTING RECOMMENDATIONS OF TARIFF BOARD.

As you must have seen from the quarterly Report of the Committee placed before you, your Committee approved of the report of the Tariff Board with certain provisoes and reservations. They pointed out that unless a reasonable price was secured to indigenous manufactures the Iron and Steel industry would never be able to stand and that in fixing this reasonable price no extraneous considerations should be allowed any importance. They also emphasised that no protective measure would be fully operative, unless Government adopted the principle of practical protection by purchasing for all their requirements only Indian manufactures, the production of which at present was in excess of Government requirements. The Committee did not approve at all of the suggestion of the Tariff Board, that its recommendations should remain in force only for a period of three years and recommended that the policy of protection should be continued by the Government till the country was able to produce at least a substantial portion of its requirements of that article, and that there should be no change or revision in this, though the amount of protection may be varied after due enquiry from time to time according to the exigencies of the situation, keeping, however, the policy of protection always effective.

Another important report, which was being awaited with much anxious expectancy has now been published, viz., the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. Your Committee have enquired of the Government, if they propose taking any action on this report in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly. In the meanwhile, they are considering the whole report and it would be, perhaps, premature for me to make any observations with regard to it at this stage.

VAGARIES OF MONSOON AND GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

The dilatoriness of the monsoon and its vagaries are causing a great deal of anxiety to all the people. A large portion of Gujerat and practically the whole of Kathiawar and Cutch which are some of the main purchasing markets have received no rain up to this time. Many of these unfortunate districts were short-served even last year, while Cutch has not received satisfactory rains for the last three years. If there is a failure of rains, even partial, there will be a very heavy distress specially as such a distress will come about at such a time when there is acute commercial and financial depression. We are all accustomed to say whenever there is such a partial or whole failure of rains that it is fate. I should like, however, the Government not to be obsessed by this idea of oriental fatalism and to get a detailed and scientific enquiry made into the causes of this not-too-infrequent failures of rains in this particular zone extending from Cutch and Kathiawar to Southern Gujerat and Rajputana, where famines are now more frequent. It is also a pertinent enquiry if the present Forest policy of the Government has anything to do with decrease in the rainfall. If such an enquiry is made, efforts may be directed towards removing the causes, if any, and attention may also well be directed towards supplying that form of irrigation, viz., wells, which is the suitable and economical form of irrigation for this part of the country.

Before I close, I should like to point out that your Committee disapproved of the terms of reference and the personnel of the new Taxation Committee, as they thought that any such inquiry to be useful must first of all enquire into the economic conditions of the people and their taxable capacity. The absence of representative interests on the Committee has also detracted much from its importance. This view was conveyed to the Honourable Sir Basil Blackett at his recent interview with us, but the explanation he gave for choosing the present terms of inquiry has failed to satisfy your Committee as also, perhaps, the general public.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

TRANSFER OF SYLHET TO BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, July 29.

In the Legislative Council to-day Mr. Bhojendra Chaudhary in moving the resolution for the transfer of Sylhet District to the Administration of Bengal said that the case for reunion of Sylhet with Bengal was based not only on sentimental but also on political and linguistic and ethnological grounds. Besides Sylhet district was a heavy drain on Assam.

Mr. Webster on behalf of the Government opposed the motion. He observed that the wishes of the people had not been consulted. Government was against the proposal and if the resolution was passed all that Assam Government would do was to forward it to the Indian Government.

Another speaker moved an amendment adding Cachar also to Mr. Bhojendra Chaudhury's motion. The amendment and the motion were carried by 22 votes against 18.

KHALSA COLLEGE.

QUESTION OF REFORM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, July 30.

The Khalsa College Sudhar Committee which has been endeavouring to reform the Khalsa College management has now decided to call a Conference of all Sikhs interested in the Khalsa College on the 6th, 7th and 8th September. In view of the critical condition of the College the Committee has appealed to all well-wishers of Sikh education to muster strong in Amritsar. In this connection a Kavi Darbar or a poetic contest will also be held here.

Sardar Bahadur Hardayalsingh, City Magistrate, Amritsar, convicted Messrs. Harisingh and Mukundsingh the two stage Secretaries at Dewans held from time to time before the Akal Takht under Section 17 (2), Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced each of them to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 300 fine or in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Harisingh was allowed special class treatment in Jail

Information has been received, says an Amrisatr message, that the sentence of two and a half years imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,500 passed on Sardar Mahindrasingh of Ludhiana, for entertaining a Shahidi Jatha has been reduced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 by the Sessions Court. Sardar Mahindrasingh is a member of the Punjab Legislative Council.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO AMRITSAR

PROPOSED AKALI DEMONSTRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, July 30.

In response to an appeal by the Akali Dal the Akalis are arriving here in large numbers. It is understood that during the stay of H. E. the Governor here from the 1st to the 3rd August, the Akalis propose to hold a big demonstration in the form of a procession. They will possibly send out a Shahidi Jatha to Jaito on the 3rd August.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST S. G. P. C

A COUNTER-ORGANISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 29.

A New Sikh Publicity Committee of the Lahore District has been formed here under the presidency of Captain Janmeja Singh. Its objects are the reformation of Gurudwaras and the maintenance of the religious rights of the Sikhs in cooperation with the Government, the restoration of good relations between the Sikhs and the Government and contradiction of false rumours. Similar organisations have also been started in the city and district towns of Amritsar.

NIRMAL SINGH ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, July 29.

Nirmal Singh, the nephew of Kharak Singh, has been arrested.

MADRAS SUB-INSPECTORS' GRIEVANCE.

REPRESENTATION TO COMMISSIONER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 29.

The Sub-Inspectors of Madras city assembled at a meeting and drew up a scale of pay which if granted was expected to satisfy their requirements and it would not involve any heavy additional expenditure. They afterwards waited in a body on the Commissioner who promised to go into the question carefully and do what he could to redress their grievances by making adequate representation to the Government on their behalf.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO SIR M. HAILEY.

AMRITSAR'S CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, July 29.

A public meeting held in the Jallianwala Bagh and presided over by Dr. Kitchlew passed resolutions condemning the decision of the Amritsar Municipality to present an address of welcome to the Governor of the Punjab during his forthcoming visit and deploring similar action by various publicity committees which were described as self-constituted and irresponsible. The electors were called upon not to return such municipal commissioners in the future. Another resolution deplored the failure of the Birdwood negotiations with the Akalis.

ALLEGED MURDER OF NARBIR SINGH.

DR. CHOITHRAM'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) July 30.

The following statement has been issued by Dr. Choithram, President, Sindh Provincial Congress Committee, regarding the alleged murder of the Gurkha head constable Narbir Singh:—"In view of the fact that the report of the Committee nominated by me as the Presiden of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee to enquire into, and report on, the circumstances leading to the death of the Gurkha constable at Dasba in the Thar and Parkar District, is being typed and will be ready after a few days, it has become necessary in view of the enquiries from the public to announce the bare conclusions arrived at by the Committee pending the publication of the report as soon as it typed. The Committee is not unanimous. Two members, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatrao and Mr. Jhamatrai Lakhamsingh, are of opinion that some of Narbir Singh's Moslem colleagues made an attempt to convert to Islam Narbir Singh against his will, and that his conduct does not at all show that he was insane, nor was he taken as such by his colleagues, and they are definite that one of his Sukkur comrades killed him on the morning of the 18th April. These members of the Committee have stated a large number of facts and arguments in support of such point, which it is not possible to condense in a few lines. Moulvi Melakoodin, the third member of the Committee, holds that there was no attempt at forcible conversion since Islam forbids such conversions. He is undecided whether Narbir Singh was sane or insane but is of opinion that he committed suicide and was not murdered.

The report will be issued to the press in the course of the next few days.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS' VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 30.

In response to the invitation of Sir Mahadeo Chaubal, the Chancellor, and Prof. Karve, the organiser of the Indian Women's University, a number of members of the local Legislative Council, which is now in session here, assembled in the Verradowna College Hall to see the work that is going on there and to receive information about the University. The Chancellor welcomed the guests. Prof. Karve explained the objects of the University and the difficulties that were hampering the progress of the University.

FRONTIER BOMBING.

SIX AEROPLANES CAUGHT IN FOG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 29.

While carrying out bombing operations against Shabi Khel south-east of Razmak on Monday a formation of six machines was caught by a heavy fog on their return journey. Two machines reached their aerodrome all right. One crashed at Idak, the crew being uninjured. One crashed at Razmak, the pilot Flying Officer I. P. Anderson and a passenger and K. H. Taylor being killed. One crashed at Duncan's Piquet. The pilot Flying Officer E. Bell and a passenger and Slack were both killed. One crashed in Shawali Algad, the crew consisting of Squadron-Leader A. J. Capel and A. Bell fell into Wazir hands. Their injuries are not at present known but are not believed to be serious.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

A CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 29

Captain C. H. Garrett, who said he belonged to the 9th Gurkhas, was charged before the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad yesterday with cheating in respect of two cheques. It was alleged that the accused who represented himself to be in officer of the 9th Gurkha Regiment went to Messrs. Trevellion and Clark, local drapers, and cashed a cheque on Messrs. Cox and Co., Bombay, for Rs. 100 which was subsequently dishonoured and that accused two days afterwards went to M. S. Hathaway and Co., another firm of drapers, and purchased goods for Rs. 35 presenting a cheque for Rs. 100 on Lloyds Bank, Bombay and receiving the difference in cash. This cheque was also dishonoured. The accused pleaded not guilty and said he did not know his account was overdrawn. He still believed he had sufficient credit and he would call witnesses in his defence. The Magistrate framed charges against the accused of cheating and cheating by personation and adjourned the case to August 6th.

SEPARATION OF EXCISE FROM SALT DEPARTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

In view of the fact that under the Reforms Scheme Excise is a Provincial Transferred Subject and Salt a Central Subject and in view of the separation of the finances of the Central and Provincial Governments, the Government of Madras have now decided, with the approval of the Government of India, to constitute, with effect from the 1st of April 1924, a separate Department called the Excise Department which will be entirely under the control of the Local Government. In addition to the Commissioner at the head of the Department, the Department will consist of ten Assistant Commissioners, sixty-three Excise Inspectors 29 Assistant Inspectors and 652 Excise Sub-Inspectors

POLITICAL OFFICER'S VISIT TO DHAR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHAR, July 29.

After assuming charge of the Central India Agency, the Hon. Mr. Glancy C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. paid his first official visit to the Dhar State, accompanied by Lt.-Col. W. G. Hutchinson O.B.E., I.A., the Political Agent on the 15th July. He was greeted on arrival by the usual salute of guns and was informally received at the Guest House. Major His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar in keeping with his traditional hospitality had arranged an interesting programme of functions and entertainments for the guests. Shortly after the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Glancy a deputation waited upon him for Mizajpursi.

The formal exchange of visits took place on the 16th July accompanied by the usual firing of salutes. On the return visit the Hon. Mr. Glancy was received in a full Darbar. In the evening arrangements were made for most interesting sports in the spacious Lal Bag *maidan*, which the guests very much appreciated. At night the State Banquet was held at which the principal Sardars, nobles and officials of the State were present.

After spending the 17th of July in sightseeing in the historical city of Mandu, the Hon. Mr. Glancy and party left on the morning of 18th July for Ratlam.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 29.

The Elementary Education Conference, which was convened by Hon. Sir A. P. Patro, Minister of Education to the Government of Madras, has concluded its sittings. A resolution to the effect that their ultimate aim should be to entrust the management of schools under public management to properly constituted panchayats wherever they existed and also to create such panchayats in new areas was passed in order to carry on direct management of schools, Taluk Boards, by forming Taluk Educational Councils, should be divested of direct management of public schools and School Boards should be vested with powres for managing schools in limited areas. Regarding the functions of School Boards it was resolved that they should take up the management of schools in their respective limits, supervise schools, open new institutions and recommend to the Taluk Council in connection with the recognition of and grants to be paid to private schools. It was also resolved that Taluk Educational Funds be started for each Taluk Board area. It should consist of a fixed contribution from Taluk Board out of its revenues from land cess and when other services were excluded from the Board definite proportion of land cess would go to the Taluk Fund as elementary education formed a large bulk of the work of the Board. There were also several other resolutions defining the constitution and function of the Education Board.

At the conclusion of the Conference Sir A. P. Patro said that he would consult mission and non-mission agencies working in rural areas and ascertain their views on the resolutions passed, so that he might introduce a bill at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE ROADS' NAMES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, July 30.

The local Congress workers are collecting Rs. 25,000 to present a purse to Mahatma Gandhi on his forthcoming visit to Sind. The Provincial Congress Committee is going to establish a Khadi Board to organize spinning.

Karachi will shortly have a Shivaji memorial. It will take the form of an institute comprising a lecture hall, library, gymkhana and park with Shivaji's statue.

Mr. Hingorani will move in the Karachi Municipality to change the names of the existing roads. He recommends the Burns Garden to be changed into Vaswani Garden. He also proposes that barber shops and haircutting salloons should be registered.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 29.

The Civil Justice Committee commenced its sittings to-day in the Council Chamber. Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastry, Advocate-General, in the course of oral examination said that the Bar was of opinion that the restriction of recruitment to the Bench of the High Court from the Bar to one-third was necessary and that the Chief Justice need not necessarily belong to the Bar. He was of opinion that in the disposal of work more attention was paid to quantity than to quality. As regards the proposal of appointing a bench of two specially selected sub-judges for a group of districts for the disposal of first appeals of the value one thousand rupees and below and to state a case to the High Court on points of law, the witness said that there was sufficient material but the difficulty was to make a selection.

Mr. C. V. Ananthakrishnaier, Government Pleader, advocated recruitment to the Provincial Service from the Bar.

MADRAS, July 30.

Giving evidence before the Civil Justice Committee to-day Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, District Munsiff, Arni, admitted that it was a great hardship to the parties to linger about the courts with their witnesses and everything possible was being done to prevent this. The witness was aware of the cases in which the parties had to compromise in order to avoid such lingering about. In some cases the witness said that he found the arguments of the pleaders helpful and it was essential to give the pleaders time for arguments. In the opinion of the witness two weeks interval after finishing the arguments would not be long delayed for pronouncing the judgment. In the case of executions the witness was of opinion that twelve years limitation might be cut down to six.

Mr. Sundaram Chettiar, Judge, City Court of Small Causes, the next witness, suggested legal obligation on the village officers in the service of summons. His experience showed that frivolous applications were often made for the adjournment of cases. In the case of executions he agreed with the previous witness and added that if the first main execution petition could be kept alive throughout the period of limitation of the decree it would minimise lot of ministerial work.

Mr. Subbayya Mudaliar, District Judge, Nellore, last witness of the day, stated that in most cases the work was heavy and gave the instance of Nellore sub-court where there was three years work in arrears and suggested the appointment of relief judges in all necessary cases.

CLOTHING FOR MUNICIPAL STAFF.

SWADESHI OR FOREIGN?

STANDING COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner forwarding tenders for clothing the Municipal staff.

BOYCOTT RESOLUTION AGAIN.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee drew the Commissioner's attention to the fact that he had to report to the Corporation every time he purchased goods other than those of Indian make. The Municipal Commissioner had to state whether they were Indian or foreign made goods.

"DID NOT KNOW."

The Commissioner said he did not know of any standing order of the Corporation to that effect.

Mr. Tairsee said it was no use for the Commissioner to lose his temper over it, without ascertaining the facts. The Commissioner was not doing what the resolution had asked him to do.

The Commissioner said they knew perfectly well that it was not possible for him to do so in all cases.

Mr. Jamnadas asked whether the cloth was non-Indian, as in that case the Commissioner should mention it in his report.

The Chairman said as the tendering company was Indian, it must be Indian cloth, which was tendered.

Mr. Tairsee:—"If you say it is Indian, I shall accept it."

The Commissioner said it was made clear in the tenders that Indian made cloth would be given preference.

Mr. Tairsee said they must know what they were about, and whether it was Indian cloth.

The Commissioner did not know whether the cloth was Indian, and consideration of the matter was, therefore, postponed.

TELEPHONE CO. AND CORPORATION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved:

'That the Commissioner be requested to call upon the Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd., to enter into an agreement with the Corporation in terms of its recent Resolution No. 3253, dated the 26th June 1924, on the subject within one month, and on the failure of the Company to do so, to take all proper steps to prevent the Company from using Municipal lands and roads for the purpose of carrying on its business.'

Mr. Jamnadas said for the last two years there was no agreement between the Corporation and the Telephone Company and the latter were putting up their pillars and cables without any agreement at all. They had consulted counsel and they were of the opinion that the Corporation would be perfectly within their rights to throw out the pillars and dig up the cables. The Company were not agreeable to pay the terms demanded by the Corporation, and time had now come for some definite action to be taken in the matter.

The Commissioner said the Company was not even paying the old rates.

Mr. Kanji asked whether the new rates could not take a retrospective effect.

Mr. Jamnadas said it was not Lee Commission's report.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said it was not for the Standing Committee to take action, but for the Corporation, according to the resolution of the Corporation. Therefore the motion was out of order.

Mr. Jamnadas said it was quite open to the Committee to follow the policy laid down by the Corporation.

The chairman said the resolution of the Corporation asked the Commissioner to take action within one month by entering into an agreement with the Company. Therefore the second part of the proposition was out of order.

MOTION ADOPTED.

Mr. Jamnadas then amended his proposition by adding the words "without undue delay" after the figures 1924 and omitting all the words after it.

As amended the motion was adopted.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

ADDRESS TO LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

At to-day's meeting of the Corporation, it was decided to present an address of welcome to Mr. N. C. Kelkar along with other Swarajist leaders Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. V. J. Patel and Hakim Ajmal Khan. The Corporation approved the draft of the address which will be enclosed in a casket bearing inscriptions of the Corporation's coat of arms and a charkha.

After a lengthy discussion the Corporation also decided by 39 against 18 votes not to pay Corporation officers' salary while on duty at the Auxiliary Force Training Camp. The main opposition to the grant of salary to these officers was based on the differential treament shown to Indian Territorials and members of the Auxiliary Force.

In the second semi-final of the Indian Football Association Shield Tournament at Calcutta. Calcutta beat the South Wales Borderers by one goal to nil after a keen game. The final between Calcutta and the R. F. A. (Mhow) will be played on Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from Page 4.)

Groundnuts, D/J ..	..71	0	0
Gujarat Castor Seed Aso		89	0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/A	18	0	0
Cotton Seed D/J	.. 5	14	6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 31.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th July, 1924.

Cotton	725 Bales
Wheat	12623 cwts
Linseed	9057 "
Rape, etc	344 "
Gingellyseed	244 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	1483 "
Castorseed	2132 "
Rice	124994 "
Myrabollams	22 "
Cottonseed	11098 "
Mowrasseed	609 "
Gram	5024 "
Juwar	406 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	893 "
Bajri	3296 "
Coal	2425 Tons

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 30.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug./Sept. sellers 20/9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct./December sellers 20/9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 20/10½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct./Dec. sellers 20/11.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct. Dec. sellers 20/11.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

BOMBAY, 31st July, 1924 5 p.m.

Kanta in the local market remains closed, to-day being Amavasya of the Hindus.

Our Forward Market has eased by 3d. in Near Positions, Distant Positions more or less remaining unchanged with very little business doing.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Rs. 20/4 per Cwt.
Java Transhipment f.s. 15 per Cwt.
Java Shipment June Sh. 21/7 per Cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment S. S. Manora Sh. 21/6 per Cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment S. S. Pasha Sh. 21/1 per Cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment July Sh. 20/9 per Cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment August/September Sh. 20/6 per Cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment October/December Sh. 20/9 per Cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar November-December Sh. 20 per Cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritious Sugar August or September Sh. 19/9 per Cwt. F. B. H.

BOMBAY, July 31.

As anticipated in our previous reports there was a sharp decline in ready sugars and prices declined two rupees per cwt. S. S. Manora arrived with 90,000 bags Java Sugar and dealers being anxious sellers prices have been reduced from 22/9 to 21/4 F. B. H. Forward positions have declined only 3d to 6d per cwt. all round. There was a limited business in Javas but a large business has been done in Mauritius Crystals for September/October Shipment c 20s/3d to 19/9d c l. f. Bombay Beet Sugar is offered c 20s without any buyers. In face of lower prices for Mauritius Sugar there are few buyers for other qualities.

Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported quietly with large arrivals and prices have declined considerably. Java reports a steadier market and Trust is reported to have sold all the unsold balance say 27,000 tons c 13½ gilders the equivalent comes to 21s. F. B. Harbour. Mauritius report a quiet market with free sellers and fair business done for India.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O ready Rs. 20-4-0 equal 21s/6 F. B. Harbour stocks 100,000 bags.
T M O June 21/4 F. B. Harbour.
T M O July 20/10 F. B. Harbour.
T M O July/September equal 20/7 F. B. Harbour.
T M O October/December equal 20/7 F. B. Harbour.
Mauritius September/October 19/9 F. B. Harbour.
S. S Manora arrived from Java with 95,000 bags.

RAPESEEDS.

London, July 30.

Toria July/Aug. sellers £20 1/2.
Ferozepore Real Bold July/Aug. sellers £20 1/2.
Firmly held.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Fure Basis Bags July/Aug. done 22½

Linseed Tone—Opened firmer—very little doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net
" Months July value 40/9
" Buyers, etc. Sept./Dec. Done and Buyers 40/9.

London, July 30.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for July/Aug. Shimpent at £22 1/2 and in La Plata Argentine for July/Aug. shipment to Hull at £20 1/2 and for January/February shipment at £19-13-9. In Barley, Indian, Cargo, for shipment by 15th September at 40s and in Barley, Indian, Parcel, for July/Aug. shipment to Hull at 39/7 1/2.

Linseed, firm. Cottonseed, quiet. Linseed Oil, firm.

Wheat was fully one shilling lower owing to freer offerings. Buyers are reserved in response to fall in Liverpool and Chicago which is due to the report from Winnipeg of beneficial rains and apparent deadlock at the London Conference.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, July 30.

Fine Australian Mutton Tallow 46/6.
No change in beef tallow prices.
Firm and fair demand.

RUBBER.

London, July 30.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.Sept. sellers 22 1/2.

Plantation First Latex Crepe August 12½. Tone:—Closing firmer.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

FAZULBHOY MILLS.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd., was held on Tuesday at the registered office of the Company, Mr. Jamshedji Ardaseer Wadia, Chairman of the board of directors presiding. The balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1924, show a net profit of Rs. 7,48,000-14-10 including the balance of Rs. 54,937-10-3 brought forward from the last account. The directors have utilised Rs. 2,88,000 in paying an adinterim dividend for the half year ending 30th September, 1923, at Rs. 40 per share. The directors recommended that the balance of Rs. 4,60,000-14-10 be disposed off as follows—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share (free of income tax), Rs. 2,88,000 depreciation account—Building Rs. 20,000; machinery Rs. 60,000; Rs. 80,000; provision for income-tax and supertax Rs. 80,000; to carry forward, Rs. 12,000-14-10; total Rs. 460,000-14-10.

The report was adopted and auditors were re-appointed. The retiring directors were re-elected.

EBRAHIM PABANEY MILLS.

At the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Ebrahim Pabaney Mills, Ltd., held on Tuesday, at the registered office of the Company, the Directors presented the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1924, which showed a net profit of Rs. 2,14,264-4-8 including the balance of Rs. 26,679-4-6 brought forward from the last account, which the directors recommended to be disposed off as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (free of income-tax), Rs. 1,20,000. Depreciation account—Building Rs. 20,000; machinery, Rs. 70,000; Rs. 90,000; to carry forward Rs. 4,264-4-8; total Rs. 2,14,264-4-8. It was stated that the Mortgage Debenture Loan of Rs. 15,00,000 having become due for payment on the 30th June, 1924, was paid off on the due date. After the retiring directors were re-elected the report was adopted and auditors were re-appointed.

PEARL MILLS.

An ordinary general meeting of the Pearl Mills Limited, was held on Tuesday at the same place. The balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company for the year ending 31st March, 1924, showed a net profit of Rs. 4,99,923-6-2 including the balance of Rs. 24,706-1-8 brought forward from the last account. The directors have utilised Rs. 1,59,760 in paying an adinterim dividend for the half year ending 30th September, 1923, at Rs. 20 per share. The directors recommended that the balance of Rs. 3,39,263-6-2 be disposed of as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share (free of income-tax), Rs. 1,59,760. Depreciation account—Building Rs. 20,000; machinery Rs. 1,00,000; Rs. 1,20,000; provision for income and super-tax Rs. 55,900; to carry forward Rs. 4,563-6-2; total Rs. 3,39,263-6-2 It was also stated that the Debenture Loan of Rs. 15,00,000 having become due for payment on the 1st April, 1924, was paid off on the due date. After the retiring directors were re-elected the report was adopted and auditors were re-appointed.

CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited., was held on Tuesday, at the registered offiuce of the Company, Sir Sassoon David, Bart., K.C.S.I., Chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors presented the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1924, which showed a net profit of Rs. 1,98,844-8-8 including the balance of Rs. 17,685-8-8 brought forward from the last account, which the directors recommended to be disposed off as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share (free of income-tax) Rs. 88,000. Depreciation account—Building Currimbhoy Mills, Rs. 25,000; building Mahomedbhoy Mills, Rs. 50,000; Rs. 1,00,000; to carry forward, Rs. 10,844-8-8; total Rs. 1,98,844-8-8. After the retiring directors were re-elected, the report was adopted and auditors were re-appointed.

CRESCENT MILLS.

At an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Crescent Mills Company, Ltd., held on Tuesday at the same place, the directors presented the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company for the year ending 31st March, 1924, which showed a net profit of Rs. 2,68,654-0-7 including the balance of Rs. 53,745 brought forward from the last account. The directors have utilised Rs. 90,000 in paying an ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th September, 1923, at Rs. 6 per share leaving a balance of Rs. 1,78,654-0-7 which they recommended to be disposed off as follows:—Depreciation account—Building Rs. 25,000; machinery Rs. 1,50,000; Rs. 1,75,000; to carry forward Rs. 3,654-0-7; total Rs 1,78,654-0-7. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per share (free of income-tax) was recommended to be paid out of the equilization of dividend fund which will absorb Rs. 1,20,000. The retiring directors having been re-elected, the report was adopted and auditors were re-appointed.

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD.

The Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House" No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on Wednesday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Directors' Report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1924, showed a loss of Rs. 6,49,967-7-7 (including the balance of Rs. 2,07,881-5-4 brought forward from the last account). The total loss has been written off from the Reserve Fund.

The strike of the Mill hands having continued for more than two months, the working of the Mills was disorganised for a considerable time, heavy standing charges were incurred and the loss was considerably increased. In view of the loss, the Agents have waived their right to the commission due to them.

The repor was adopted.

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LTD.

The Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on Wednesday, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Directors' Report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1924, showed a net profit of Rs. 1,52,628-6-5 (including the balance of Rs. 8,727-14-5 brought forward from the last Account), which the directors recommended that it be disposed of as follows:—

To payment of Dividend at 7 per cent per annum (free of income-tax) on preference share, Rs. 1,03,250; to payment of Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share (free of income-tax) on Ordinary Shares Rs. 40,000; to carry forward Rs. 9,378-6-5; total Rs. 1,52,628-6-5.

The report adopted.

THE KASTOORCHUND MILLS CO., LTD.

The Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14 Outrah Road, Fort, on Wednesday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Directors' Report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1924, showed a loss of Rs. 2,84,924-14-2 after deducting the balance of Rs. 4,894-13-2 brought forward from the last account.

The strike of the Mill-hands having continued for more than two months, the working of the Mills was disorganised for a considerable time, heavy standing Charges were incurred and the loss was considerably increased.

The report was adopted.

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.

The Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14 Outram Road, Fort, on Wednesday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Directors' Report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1924, showed a loss of Rs. 6,63,420-15-0 (including the balance of Rs. 48,794-2-6 brought forward from the last account). The total loss has been written off from the Reserve Fund.

The strike of the Mills-hands having continued for more than two months, the working of the Mills was disorganised for a considerable time, heavy Standing Charges were incurred and the loss was considerably increased.

The report was adopted.

THE CEYLON SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

The Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14 Outram Road, Fort, on Wednesday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Directors' Report together with the audited balance sheet and progt and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1924, showed a net profit of Rs. 2,54,611-10-5, (including the balance of Rs. 61,360-5-4 brought forword from the last account), which the directors recommended to dispose as under:—

To payment of Dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per share (free of income-tax) Rs. 60,000; to carry to Depreciation Account:—Building Rs. 47,000; Machinery Rs. 1,27,000; to carry forward Rs. 20,611-10-5; total Rs. 2,54,611-10-5.

The report was adopted.

MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The Thirty-First Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Thursday, at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Mathradas Goculdas presiding.

The Directors' Report stated:—During the year ending 31st March 1924 a net profit of Rs. 1,78,701-15-4 has been made. The balance available after adding Rs. 3,585-0-9 brought forward from the previous account is Rs. 1,82,287-0-1. The Directors recommend that this amount be appropriated towards depreciation.

This result is due to the general depression which the industry is passing through. The strike of the Mills for nearly two months from January 28th has also affected the result to a material extent.

Messrs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and F. E. Dinshaw resigned from the Board from 29th October 1923, and 14th April 1924 respectively.

Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw and Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam have been admitted by the Agents in their firm as partners.

The Directors have appointed Mr. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam as a Director in place of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. You are requested to re-elect Mr. Ajam under Article 83.

Mr. Purshotam Mathradas retires from the Board by rotation and offers himself for re-election.

The report was adopted.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, August 1.)

BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division No .52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

18-24-1431-23—Madhavji and Co, Husein Abdul Rehman and Co, vs Lakmichand Khetsey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

24-24-3535-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ayub Noormahomed Durbar, vs Narandas Manordas, Edgelow G W and Co.

36-24-1399-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Manibhai and Co, vs K C Shrimanvedan Rajah, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

4577-23—Mulji Th. and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay vs. Chandulal Dayabhoy, Tyabji D and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1788 18—Payne and Co, Rabiabai widow, vs Zukhabai and others, Mathubhai J and M, Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5008-21—Thakoredas and D, Dwarkadas Purshotamdas, vs Gopaldas Ranchoddas and another, Jhavery and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G, Sheriff Noormahomed Hoode v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghavayya N and Co.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

5060-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Nandlal Takorsydes and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.

5356-21—Sonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal tnd Co.

5159-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Ushi Bhugas Umerji and anr, Munchershaw and N.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Goculdas Pasta and another v Ramzanali Salemahomed Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultamarino v Narandas Kisonchand and another, M B Chothia.

2896-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co., Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D, Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4426 23—Mulla and M, Ghansham Sitaram and others, Maganlal Diepchand, Ramanlal and H.

4683-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Murarji Besho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

Blood Poisoning

Yet Another Grand Recovery

Our Portrait is of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 6, Railway Road, Ferry Bar, Birmingham, England, who writes:

"About two years ago I met with rather a bad accident. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the hospital. This caused me six weeks' absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the Hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial, and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

NON-BRAHMIN APPOINTMENTS.

FLOGGING OF PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 29.

During the interpellation hour the question: Why the alleged assault on Mr. Sidhva in a railway compartment by a British airman was not taken to ordinary criminal courts elicited a laconic reply: "No complaint had been filed in the court."

Another question brought the information, since 1923, 148 vernacular final teachers had been discharged from service and that though, they had a greater length of service 62 persons with shorter period service were retained because they were either non-Brahmins or specially good teachers. Another interpellation elicited the information that the proportion of Brahmins (including Saraswat) and Prabhu sub-judges in the central and southern sub-divisions to non-Brahmins was 4.2 to 1.

Questions by Mr. Mukadam relating to Mr. Jadhav's participation in the Non-Brahmin Political Conference in the Central Provinces elicited the answer that in accordance with the recognised practice, Mr. Jadhav requested leave to absent himself from the Presidency, in order to visit the Central Provinces, which leave was granted and Government were fully aware of the purpose of the Education Minister's visit and approved of it.

A question by Mr. G. I. Patel regarding flogging in jails elicited an instructive answer. Government declined to publish the names of persons who were flogged, but still the statistics furnished by them is illuminating. The number increased from 36 in 1922 to 98 in 1923, of which 54 come from the Yeroda Central Prison alone in which Mulshi Peta and political prisoners were largely detained. The flogging of the Mulshi Peta prisoners is attributed to continued refusal to work. Next in the Hyderabad Central Prison out of 7 who were flogged four were visited with punishment for shouting "Allah-o-Akbar" and refusing to work for days. According to statistics of flogging for the Central Prison it was inflicted on one for refusing to parade, on sixteen for refusing to work, seven for short task, two for wandering and giving a tremendous lot of trouble to the staff, one for denying the authority, four for impudently going on hunger-strike, two for defying the authority. Another question elicited the answer that Mr. S. D. Deo and several other prisoners persistently refused to do work and received various minor punishments. They still refused and proceeded further to hunger-strike. They were then whipped for their persistent refusal to obey prison regulations. Mr. V. V. Dastur on the same day, 28th June, 1923, struck work in sympathy and joined the hunger-strike which lasted for 16 days till the 13th July when it was ended after an interview with Mr. Gandhi. The hunger-strike, said the Home Member, was as a protest against minor punishments for refusal to work and not for flogging of the Mulshi Peta prisoners. The Home Member also replied that articles on Jail experience by Mr. Gandhi did not refer to any defect in the jail administration of which Government was not aware and to remedy which Government were not taking steps. Another answer said during the last three years differential treatment for political prisoners was recommended only in three cases by trying Magistrates and of three two were convicted under the Sedition Section 124-A.

Interpellations regarding actions of the President of the Dhandhuka Municipality elicited the statement that the Municipal Board had passed a resolution requesting the Governor-in-Council to remove its President for his illegal and *ultra vires* actions on the 8th April, 1924, and that the Budget meeting was not called till the middle of April and that the Budget was thrown out by the Municipal Board on the 18th April and again thrown out on the 28th April, when sent for reconsideration by the Collector of Ahmedabad and that the President was incurring expenditure under the authorisation of the Collector.

FURTHER INTERPELLATIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 28.

The following interpellations were put and answered at to-day's meeting of the Council

Mr. Bhopatkar:—Have the Government prepared any scheme and if so, sanctioned any sum for erecting a Chhatri in memory of Shri Shivaji Maharaj at Raigad. If so, when do the Government intend to carry out the scheme. Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir:—Plans and estimates for a suitable Chhatri are at present under preparation and when these are ready, the question of grant will be considered.

Mr. Mukadam:—Will the Government state whether any sum was spent by this Government on the Empire Exhibition after the grant regarding the Exhibition had been disallowed by the Council. If so, what amount has been thus spent.

Hon. Mr. Jadhav:—Up to the present, only petty claims amounting to Rs. 55 to meet the obligations already contracted have been met. The Government intend to meet the wishes of the Legislative Council as far as possible and to follow those wishes both in letter and spirit. A full report will be made to the Council concerning all the expenditure on the exhibition this year which it is found impossible to avoid, owing to the commitments made before the Council's decision was known.

Mr. N. E. Navle (Ahmednagar District):—Will the Government state whether they are aware that the Grant Medical College, Bombay is highly congested at present and that many students find it difficult to secure admission into the College. If so, what action do Government intend to take in the matter.

Hon. Mr. Jadhav:—The Grant Medical College is not highly congested at present. The reason why many students find it difficult to secure admission to the college that the number that can be admitted to the College is regulated by the clinical material available which is limited. In the interests of the students it is necessary to reject applicants in excess of a fixed limit. Every effort is being made to increase the number that can be provided for, while maintaining a proper standard of training.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AHMEDABAD.

Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad):—Will the Government state; (a) Whether they are aware that the Ahemdabad Municipality has given a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 to "Rashtriya" schools in Ahmedabad; (b) Whether any provision for the grant of such large amount was made in the Municipal Budget for the year 1924-25; (c) Whether the said Municipality maintains and control over the said "Rashtriya" schools as in the case of other institutions receiving grants from the Municipality and whether preparatory to the grant any investigation was made by the Municipality in repard to their working and financing; (d) Whether the said amount is granted against expenses incurred by these schools during the period preceding the date of application for the grant; (e) Whether it is true that most of the members of the present Municipal Schools' Committee were organisers of the said schools after the Municipality had been superseded in the year 1922; (f) Whether in view of these facts any action has been taken or is intended to be taken by the Government in regard to this matter.

Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah:—(a) Yes. (b) No (f) inquiry is being made.

WORKING OF REFORM ACT.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan:—Will the Government state whether they have received any communication from the Government of India on the subject of the working of the Reform Act and if so, will they be pleased to lay it on the table.

Sir Maurice Hayward:—Such communication has been received. It is confidential and cannot be laid on the table.

Mr. Pradhan:—Will the Government state whether they have appointed any departmental committee to co-operate with the Committees appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the working of the Reform Act and is so, (a) will they state who are the members of Committee (b) are there any non-officials associated with the Committee.

Sir Maurice Hayward:—Answer is in the negative.

Mr R. D. Shinde:—Will the Government stat whether (a) the Government of India have called for the report from them on working of the Reforms since 1919 (b) if so, have the Government made any report (c) if so, have the Government made any recommendation for the grant of provincial autonomy.

Sir Maurice Hayward (a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) Local Government cannot make known the contents of their reply to Government of India. It is for that Government to decide whether it should be published.

Mr. R. D. Shinde:—Will the Government state whether they have instituted or intend to institute an enquiry on the lines of the Government of India Inquiry in the working of the Reforms with a view to finding out the defects in the machinery of Government.

Sir Maurice Hayward:—No.

Mr. Pradhan:—Will the Government state whether the administration of transferred departments is carried on a principal of joint responsibility of all Ministers or on individual responsibility of each Minister for the departments in his charge.

Sir Maurice Hayward:—Administration of the transferred department is carried on in a manner prescribed in Section 52 of the Government of India Act and devolution rules.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman:—(a) Will the Government state whether it is true that in spite of the resolution of the Council refusing grant for the establishment of the Director of Information that establishment with some slight reduction is still maintained; (b) If answer to above is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state their reason for disregarding the resolution of the Council; (c) Will Government be pleased to state whether the rejected grant has been certified by the Government; (d) If so, will the Government be pleased to state why such certification was not made known to the members as well as to public; (e) If the rejected grants have not been certified will the Government be pleased to state how such expenditure is being met; (f) Will the Government be pleased to state the qualifications of temporary Director of Information, Mr. C. B. B. Clee I.C.S. and whether it is a "fact that in his new temporary appointment he will draw it all about Rs. 2,500 p.m. whereas immediately before his appointment to this post he was drawing much less.

Sir Maurice Hayward:—(a) to (e) attention is requested to the statement which has been laid on the table. (f) Mr. Clee was selected as the most suitable officer available for the work during six months' leave of Mr. Gennings. He was drawing Rs. 1,144 in all as the Assistant Collector, Kanara, and draws Rs. 1,700 the minimum pay of the post plus Rs. 150 conveyance allowance for Ag. Director of Information.

Mr. K. F. Nariman:—Will the Government state whether a Government servant is permitted to bring his official grievances to the notice of non-official members of this Council with a view to redress.

Sir Maurice Hayward:—It would ordinarily involve a breach of rule 17 of the Government Servants Conduct Rules. A number of supplementary quesbions were put by Mr. Pradhan over his question relating to the principle of joint responsibility of Ministers and the observance by the Governor. The Home Member pointed out that neither the rules of the Government of India Act nor devolution rules provided for legal joint responsibility, while the Joint Select Committee recommended only joint consultations. Rules only state, Governor shall act on the advice of his Ministers and the Home Member emphasised the fact of word Ministers being in plural. He, however, refused to be drawn into statement of either his or Governor's interpretations of the rules in the actual working.

Mr. Nariman similarly pressed the Home Member for definite answer to his question as to from which fund and under whose authority expenses of establishment of the Director of Information were met during four months from the date of rejection of funds for the same to its being regranted in this session. The Home Member said payment was sanctioned by the Accountant General In reply to a further question as to the authority under which the Accountant General sanctioned payment, the Home Member asked for Notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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In view of the widespread demand we have the pleasure to announce that Special Jumping Bits for boring TRAP ROCK are now being supplied by our Principals, The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., London.

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WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, July 30.

Wool Sales opened to-day. Available 26,000 bales.

There was an average attendance of home and Continental buyers. American orders were more numerous. Better grades were 5 per cent. dearer. There was no improvement in Khandahar Whites.

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Any stubborn pain in the small of the back is good cause to suspect weak kidneys, for that is just where the kidneys are, the natural spot for kidney pains.

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PATHAN MENACE.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO CORPORATION.

In reply to the letter from the Corporation, about Pathan Menace, Government now write that they "are fully conscious of the necessity of dealing with the state of affairs to which you refer in your letter under reference and that the recent activities of the Police in rounding up suspicious characters will, it is believed, have a most salutary effect. I am to add that Government are also taking steps to obtain funds from the Legislative Council for strengthening the Police in the suburbs of Bombay."

The Tramway Company inform the Corporation that in deference to their wishes the Board has now decided to recall in the medallions issued to the members of the Tramway Committee."

The Company have also informed that unless the question of increased fares is decided by the Corporation they cannot consider any proposals for further extensions.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee has given notice of a motion drawing the Commissioner's attention to the use of Municipal roads as motor garages, and asking him to clear public roads of such garages.

Mr. Tairsee has given notice of a motion drawing the attention of the Commissioner to resolutions passed by the Corporation in November 1921 and September 1923 about the use of Indian made goods and asking the Commissioner "to report how often he has negelected the said resolutions and when he thinks he will be able to give effect to the said resolutions."

Another motion standing in his name is the amendment of the Municipal Act, Chap. 2, section 16. The section as proposed to be amended by him will read "A person shall be disqualified for being elected or appointed or co-opted and for being a councillor, 'If such person has reached the age of fifty-five.' "

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas will ask for a report about the feasibility of appointing a full-time Municipal Solicitor.

Dr. Viegas and Mr. Mohanlal Desai have given notices of motions about the compulsory use of Ford cars as second class taxis.

Mr. Tarisee will move that it is high time "that standard time should be adopted for Municipal purposes."

Dr. K. M. Mistry will move that some arrangements should be made in the Municipal dispensaries for treating patients suffering from dental diseases.

Mr. Tairsee will move his proposition, which was dropped last time, that a committee be appointed to define the word "politics."

DR. SUKHIA'S CONDUCT

Mr. Jamnadas Metha has given notice of the following proposition:—

"That the Corporation is of opinion:—

(1) That the conduct of Dr. Sukhia in giving notices of motion containing wild and unjust aspersions on the President and the Councillors amounted to a gross abuse of privileges of the Councillors and of the process of the House.

(2) That the conduct of Dr. Sukhia has become more reprehensible as he had not had the courage to move those propositions when they were reached although this House had given him special opportunity for doing so.

(3) That Dr. Sukhia has by his methods and tactics greatly disturb the smooth conduct of the legitimate public business of the House.

(4) That he has by his conduct violated the best taditions of this House.

(5) That he has often acted in a manner calculated to lower the Corporation in the estimation of the public.

(6) That his conduct towards the Chair has on several occasions been so disrespectful and defiant as to affect the dignity of the President's Office.

Dr. Sukhia has for the aforesaid reasons earned the serious displeasure of this House which hereby places on record its unqualified disapproval and condemnation of his conduct.'

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay and Miss Lotewalla have given notices of propositions that the school authorities should prevent hawkers from approaching the school premises "as the articles sold by them are harmful to the health of the children."

"That the Commissioner should request the Government to keep the Chaupati seashore clean as it is very insanitary in the present condition for those who visit the shore early mornings."

NOMINATION OF COUNCILLRS.

The Corporation's Committee have reported on the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to discontinue nomination by Government of councillors to the Corporation. The report states:

After careful consideration of the question the Committee beg to recommend that Government be requested to amend the Municipal Act on the following lines:—

(1) That nomination of Councillors to the Corporation by Government be done away with;

(2) That the Commissioner of Police, the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, and the Agents of the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Companies should, if necessary, be 'ex-officio' Councillors on the Corporation; and

(3) that the franchise be extended to tenants paying a rental of Rs. 5 per month and the seats be re-distributed among the wards on the basis of population so as to secure greater representation of the backward and depressed classes.

The Committee would also like to mention that two of their colleagues, viz., Dr. Viegas and Mr. Asavale while agreeing with these recommendations feel that pending the amendment of the Act so as to extend the franchise some representation of the backward and depressed classes should be secured by co-option and suggest that the Corporation should co-opt not more than 4 members from among these classes whenever that number has not been returned at the Ward Elections.

Some members have written minutes opposing the recommendations.

RISKS CHILDREN RUN.

IN THE FAR EAST.

In China and the tropical East babies and young children are subject to much greater health risks than are those who live in America or Europe, for reasons associated with climatic conditions and environment. Every thoughtful parent knows this, and should take precautions accordingly.

One of the best safeguards for the health of your little ones is to be found in Baby's Own Tablets a medicine especially prepared for the use of children, and guaranteed absolutely wholesome and safe for even the youngest infant. The following testimony to their merits comes from Mr. D. L. M. Haniff, of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ipoh, F.M.S., who writes:—

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WORK OF CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS' LECTURES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 28.

The first session of the Samaldas College Students' Parliament for the current year (1924-25) commenced with two inaugural lectures by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, on Thursday and Friday. The subject of the First day's lecture was "Central Legislature in 1924" and that of the second day's lecture was "Free Trade vs. Protection." Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani, President of the Council of Administration, Bhavnagar State, was in the chair on both the occasions.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE—1924.

Before referring to the work done in the Central Legislature at the Delhi and Simla Sessions this year, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas referred to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the change in the National Party after the holding of the Special Congress and the formation of the Liberal Federation as a separate institution. He said that as a result of the Non-Co-operation movement started by Mr. Gandhi, the extreme section of the Nationalist did not stand for elections; consequentl Liberals or representatives of various sections of communities entered the first Councils under the Reform Scheme. He thought that the first Central Assembly had been able to put on the Statute Book some useful legislative measures and had also carried some important resolutions such as those regarding the State Management of Railways and the Fiscal Policy of the Government of India. It had, he said, however to be acknowledged that there was no single party in the last Assembly forming a majority which the National Party held in the present one nor were the parties in the old House as determined as the National party to obtain Swaraj for India as early as possible. He then referred to the most important resolutions passed at the May-June session of the current year, treating at great length the one in which he was directly concerned as one of the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Works. In connection with it he expressed some views on the important question of Free Trade vs. Protection and showed his willingness to deliver a separate lecture on the subject.

After the closing remarks of the President, the meeting dispersed quite late in the evening.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION.

On the second day, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas began by mentioning that he had had the advantage of coming into intimate contact and discussing very freely with eminent economists like the late Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Mr. B. J. Padshah and with capable journalists like Mr. K. Natrajan, the application of economic principles to the need of industrial development of the country. He said that while Mr. Padshah was and is free trader in spite of his associations with the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Mr. Natarajan was an ardent protectionist and held that India could not have industrial development without ample protection as India was still very far behind other countries in this matter. She depended upon protection as regards her infant industries. Mr. Gokhale, while considering protection necessary for the industrial growth of India, did not want to give power to the Government to levy protective duties unless and until the Government was brought under the control of the Central Legislature. He made it clear that, although he began as a free trader, the Great War had been an eye-opener to him and he added that so long as the world was divided into different races and nations each trying to have superiority over the other by any kind of means, it was necessary that India should be self-contained and should have as little to depend for her needs on foreign countries as possible.

Mr. Lalubhai incidentally referred to what England had done to protect her industries against Indian manufactured goods in the days of the East India Company. He also referred to the actions taken by countries like France, America, Germany, Japan, etc., to protect their industries. That India was not able to do so was due to her being a Dependency and not a Self-governing Dominion. He acknowledged that protection by itself would not suffice for the industrial growth of India. What he wanted was that Government should take active steps to find out what measures should be adopted to divert a portion of agricultural population to industries and thus improve the condition—material and economic—of all classes. He thought that over and above protection in the form of tariffs, subsidies, cheap loans and transport facilities, it was also necessary to have technological institutions started in the country to give facilities for training up skilled artisans and to start co-operative distributive stores to bring the producer and the consumer nearer each other. He complimented the Government of India and specially their Commerce Member for the action they took on the recommendations of the Tariff Board and considered that if Government continued to take an active and sympathetic interest in the matter and took such action as would help the struggling industries of India, the future of the industries of the country was likely to be much better than what it was to-day.

The Chairman, in his concluding remarks, referred to one point chiefly that in his opinion the Government as such should not interfere in the social, economical, moral and ethical matters of the subjects unless the latter asked help from the Government in which case the Government was by duty bound to extend such kind of help.

LABOUR UNREST IN KASHMIR.

WORKMEN'S STRIKE IN SILK FACTORY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 30.

According to a communique issued by General Raja Sir Hari Singh, Senior Member of the Kashmir State Council, recently there was some unrest among the labourers employed at the silk factory at Kashmir which compelled the authorities to arrest certain persons responsible for promoting the unrest. Soon after this, a large and unruly crowd assembled outside Shirgarhi Thana and demanded the release of the arrested persons. The crowd refusing to disperse after a warning from the District Magistrate was dispersed by the military consisting of troop of sowars and infantry armed with sticks. No unnecessary force was employed and none was killed or seriously wounded. The Silk Factory remains closed owing to the continued strike of labourers. The authorities intend to open one filature as soon as sufficient number of labourers return to work unconditionally.

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

TRADE IN 1922-23.

(BY T. V. PARVATE.)

Whatever may be the politics of the several Congress and Moderate parties of India, all of them are united as to what the economic and industrial needs of India are. The Swadeshi movement is the best expression of the national will to be self-sufficient and self-dependent in matters economic. Apart from this, there is the movement of Boycott. Boycott is narrower than Swadeshi as it is confined to doing away with the goods of the British Empire only. The aim of Swadeshi is to be independent both of the British Empire and every other country. Last year, when political feeling was running very high, we witnessed a great commotion for Boycotting British Empire goods and the Swaraj Party made the greatest noise. To-day, nobody seems to take interest in it.

What is the aim of this Swadeshi or Boycott movement? Mr. Manmohandas Ramji once replied to a press representative that it was self-sufficiency. In the process of attaining this aim, India is bound to treat the Empire with as much regard or as much want of regard as she will do every other country. Oother parts of the Empire are doing the same thing and there is no reason why India alone should subordinate her interests to those of any part of the Empire. As the people will be asked to take more and more to Swadeshi, so will the Indian legislatures try to foster Swadeshi enterprise by means of protective duties, bounties, state aid, favourable railway and shipping rates and so on. She need not make any difference between a constituent of the Empire, and any other country, while shaping and outlining her commercial policy, if it is not detrimental to her interests to do so. Let us see, if it is detrimental or otherwise, by an appeal to the facts and figures, supplied by the publication of the Government of India, "Review of the Trade of India in 1922-23."

A class of critics, mainly European, have repeatedly stated that the bulk of India's export and import trade being with the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire, any attempt at materially reducing Empire imports to India would also reduce her exports and thus seriously damage India's trade. The trade statistics for 1922-23 show that the total value of imports to India from British possessions, i.e., the United Kingdom, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Egypt, South Africa, Mauritius, Kenya, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other countries, was more than 156 crores in that year against 126 crores in 1913-14 and 221 crores in 1920-21. On the other hand the value of Indian exports to British Empire was 128 crores in 1922-23 against 94 crores in 1913-14 and 109 crores in 1920-21. By a mere process of subtraction these figures show that India's imports from the Empire exceeded in value her exports to the Empire by over 28 crores in 1922-23, 34 crores in 1913-14 and 109 crores in 1920-21. To put the same thing in other words, it is India that patronises the Empire products far more than does the Empire patronise India. Our chief customers have been outside the Empire.

Now, let us see what goods India purchases from the Empire and what she sells to the Empire and whether under any circumstances India's imports from the Empire cannot be reduced without injury to her economic interests. In 1922-23, India imported from the United Kingdom 110 crores of manufactures, of which nearly 70 crores were cotton manufactures and she exported over 4 crores worth of raw cotton. This makes it absolutely clear, how a great deal needs to be done in the direction of consolidating the cotton industry. The excise duty on cotton piece-goods and the special duty on mill-stores are unnatural blocks in the way of progress of the cotton industry. They need to be immediately removed. Of the rest of imports from the United Kingdom, iron and steel represented over 10 crores, machinery and mill-work over 20 and railway plant over 8 crores. As regards the first, there are great possibilities of India supplying at least a great deal of her own iron and steel if the proposed protective duty of 33 1/3 per cent is adopted and this may lead to the manufacture of a certain quantity of machinery and railway plant. Even in regard to such railway requirements and machinery as India cannot manufacture at present, recent experience shows that India can purchase them at much more advantageous prices from Germany and the United States than from the Empire. The other imports comprise hardware, liquors, motor cars, and cycles, tobacco, etc., which are not considerable either in value or quantity.

India's chief exports are tea and jute and their value is a little more than forty per cent of the total exports. These industries are practically monopolised by Europeans and the capital is mainly British. India enjoys a procticeal monopoly of these and there is no fear of their suffering seriously. Other important exports are food-grains, hides, raw wool, cotton, and oil-seeds. If the exports of these suffer, at all, there is surely no fear of a starving India. Far from that an adequate export duty on these would promote a profitable use of these within India herself.

India's trade with other parts of the Empire shows that imports fell from 26 to 16 crores, while exports increased from 52 to 58 crores. The imports are copra and tea from ceylon, mineral oil, betel nuts, dyed piece-goods, etc., from Straits Settlements, sugar and silk goods from HongKong, sugar from Mauritius, motor cars from Canada, coal from South Africa and tinned provisions from Australia. India's exports to these consist of rice, gunny and other raw materials. Here also, India can very well do without the imports and is not likely to suffer from reduced exports.

Neither, powerful propaganda of Swadeshi nor adoption of protective duties will injure India economically. Lord Leverhulme does not want "this country of sunshine and unlimited agricultural possibilities to be cooped up in factories." But, India herself does not fight shy of the hobgoblin of factories. Agricultural as she mainly is, she can adapt herself to any new condition in which her surplus energy can be diverted to the development of industries so as to enable her to be less dependent on foreign imports for her requirements. If India becomes self-governing, she will surely make efforts for attaining this state of self-sufficiency. In the meanwhile will it not be part of every patriotic Indian's duty to take to Swadeshi and spread correct information regarding India's economic future? Again, if the Policy of protection to indigenous industries is adopted, it will go a long way in solving the serious problem of unemployment, with which we are confronted to-day.

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NOTES FROM SIND.

MUNICIPALITY PROVIDES TILAK STATUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 24.

The Nationalists have electrified the city administration. They have already introduced several reforms and yet many more are in contemplation. The go-ahead Municipality has resolved to use only Khaddar for Municipal requirements. In the matter of education the Municipality wants to chalk out a new line. There is the problem of rapid extension of elementary education and a scheme is being prepared by the School Board for starting several new schools. The quality of education imparted, the question of modifying the curriculum so as to bring it into line with modern requirements is another vital problem which has been under the consideration of Municipal educationists.

FREE MEALS FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

Several children in schools are victims of mal-nutrition. The School Board of the Municipality has, therefore, decided to formulate a scheme whereby, to start with, 500 school-children are to be fed during recess time with milk (half-pound for each child) and *chapati*. The milk is to be got from the Municipality's own dairy, and not from the market. For the present feeding will be confined to pupils reported by doctors to be suffering from malnutrition.

TILAK STATUE.

The Karachi Municipality has decided to have the late Lok. Tilak's statue in the Khalikdina Hall. The statue is now ready and will be unveiled with due ceremony on August 1st.

RENT ACT.

The Rent Act is the burning topic of the day. Landlords are carrying on a campaign to see the Act ended, and have sent a strong deputation to the legislators at Poona. The tenants, too, have been active. They have been holding meetings, calling upon the authorities to continue the Act and thus save them from the money-mad landlords. They, too, have sent delegates to Poona to influence the legislators.

Mr. Jamal Mohideen, a rich merchant of Madras, well-known for his charity, died at Courtallam on 29th night at the age of eighty.

Information has been received from the frontier that of the crew of the aeroplane which made a forced landing on Monday in tribal territory the passenger Aircraftman Bell has return safely to Razmak and that the Pilot Squadren Leader Capell is unharmed and is reported to be well treated by the tribes in whose hands he is.—A.P.

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab arrived at Jullundur on 30th morning. He received a warm welcome from large crowds which had assembled outside the station and drove through decorated streets to the Commissioner's residence. His Excellency will stay there for two days.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Newara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to S. N. Pillai, Proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

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